

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Manitoba

Provencher-Springfield Debate

The U.F.M. inter-constituency debate between Provencher and Springfield districts was held at Brunkild, on Saturday, November 8.

Provencher district was represented by Messrs Le Clair and Garber, and the Springfield district by Messrs. Taylor and Bathgate, the latter team taking the negative of the following subject: "Resolved that the immediate deepening of the St. Lawrence Waterways would be in the best interests of western agriculture." A good crowd turned out to hear the debate, and all followed with keen interest the very effective arguments presented by both sides.

Judging was done by Messrs. Kehoe, H. Picken and J. G. Fletcher, who gave their decision in favor of the negative.

Neepawa District Convention

The following is the program for Neepawa U.F.M. district convention, to be held on November 19, at Neepawa: 11 a.m., Registration of delegates; 11.20, scripture, prayer, Rev. Mr. Pritchard; 11.30, minutes of last meeting; 11.35, president's address; 11.50, appointing resolutions committee, etc.; 2 p.m., financial statement, Lew G. Thomson; 2.10, reports of directors, A. J. M. Poole, Mrs. A. McGregor; 2.40, address by A. E. Darby; 3.10, election of officers, resolutions, announcements; 4.00, address on Wheat Pool, by A. J. M. Poole; 7.30, music; 8.30, address on Rural Economics, by Prof. Grant; 9.00, address by R. Milne, M.P.

Portage U.F.M. District Convention

The program for Portage la Prairie district convention to be held in Portage la Prairie, on November 21, is as follows: Forenoon session—Registration of delegates; devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Kaye; minutes; address of welcome by Mayor Burns; reply by W. J. Troop; reports by secretary of locals. Afternoon session—Financial report, district directors' reports; address by Miss M. McMurray, B.A., L.L.B., The Call of the Hour; election of officers; address by M. Snow, chairman of board of grain commissions, on The Grading System of Handling of Grain; resolutions. Evening session—Unfinished business; address by Hon. F. M. Black, provincial treasurer, The Work of the Treasury Department and Crow's Nest Pass Rate Adjustment.

Selkirk District Convention

Selkirk District U.F.M. Convention will be held in Stonewall, on November 21, and will open at 11 a.m., with registration of delegates, followed by president's address; U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. directors' reports; election of officers; report of resolutions' committee; an address by Miss M. E. Finch, secretary U.F.W.M., and addresses by A. E. Darby, Research Department Canadian Council of Agriculture, and C. H. Burnell, president of Manitoba Wheat Pool. At the evening session, addresses will be given by Premier Bracken, L. P. Bancroft, M.P., and C. H. Burnell and W. C. McKinnell.

Other district conventions are being held as follows: Marquette convention at Shoal Lake, November 20; Springfield convention at Oakbank, November 22; Provencher convention in Winnipeg, December 2; Macdonald convention at Carman, December 2; Swan River convention at Swan River, December 5.

Alberta

Pandora Convention

A convention of the Pandora U.F.A. District Association, was held at Millerfield, on October 10, when F. H. Hart, Lone Butte, was re-elected president. Harold Moxley, of Millerfield, is vice-president, and W. A. McKay, of Pandora, secretary-treasurer.

G. A. Forster, M.L.A., gave an account of the present problems of the provincial government, and E. J. Gar-

land, M.P., briefly outlined the work of the last session of the federal parliament.

The following resolutions were carried by the convention: Declaring that the present Bankruptcy Act was inadequate for the needs of farmers, and endorsing the amendment presented in parliament by E. J. Garland, to have farmers placed on the same footing as business men in this respect; proposing that members of the Senate should be elected, two from each province; asking for federal long-term farm loans; urging that Canada assert the right to amend her constitution; requesting the wheat pool to make shipments of grain over the National Railway, as far as possible; asking that brands be held for ten years instead of four; and suggesting that the Young People's Conference be held in July, instead of in June of each year.

Energetic U.F.W.A. Local

Mrs. M. E. Leffingwell, of Milk River, secretary of Energetic U.F.W.A. local, reports that this local is making every endeavor to live up to its name. They have 17 members and expect to enroll several more before the end of the year.

Energetic local makes up a program early in the year. A roll call on different subjects forms part of every meeting, and this year they had a series of papers by members on various live topics. They have had several Market Day Sales on Saturdays, which they find very popular and good money-raisers. They sell fancy work, fresh poultry, butter, eggs, cream, vegetables, jelly, pickles, etc., and at the last one raffled a quilt.

A basketry demonstration by Miss Tillie, was much enjoyed. They also served lunch for the corn show, and will hold their annual banquet shortly. At Christmas they have a grab bag, just for their own members. Each puts in a present, and each draws a string and receives a present.

Saskatchewan

Grain Growers' Serial

How the S.G.G.A. has helped the farmer.

67. In October, 1922, the president and secretary of the S.G.G.A., appeared before the Board of Grain Commissioners at Winnipeg, and demanded the abolition of the mixing of grain ordered held by farmers in private terminal elevators, except with the consent of the owner.

This action on behalf of the association resulted in amendments to the rules and regulations of the grain commission along the lines suggested.

68. In the same year the executive wired the minister of trade and commerce demanding the abrogation of the Coasting Laws on the Great Lakes, which would have had the effect of lowering the excessive carrying charges on the lakes.

While this demand was not complied with, other action was taken as a result of the strong protest of the S.G.G.A. and other organized bodies.

69. In 1923, the association demanded the appointment of a royal commission to enquire into the whole banking system of Canada, to protect the public against the dangers of centralization, and to report on the best methods of federal supervision and inspection.

On banking questions the association has always been alive to the interest of its members.

70. The Canadian Council of Agriculture attempted to formulate a plan for the funding of farmers' debts, and this action was supported by the annual convention of 1923.

The association cannot force governments to take the action it desires, but it can and does influence them.

71. The Women's Section of the association secured compulsory provisions for the grading and marketing of eggs, whether exported or sold inter-provincially, thus raising the general

Continued on Page 14

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed. The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

ADVERTISING RATES

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Govt. to Hear Crow Argument

Ottawa, November 13.—The government will hear argument on Thursday, December 4, in the case of the appeal of the governments of the western provinces from the decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners in respect to the Crows' Nest Pass freight rates, Premier King announced at the conclusion of the cabinet meeting today. The Crows' Nest Pass decision and the appeals were the first matters to be taken up at cabinet council this afternoon, when 16 members of the cabinet were present. There has been no action taken on the appeal that the judgment of the railway commission should be set aside until after whatever hearing was granted.

December 4, it was stated, appeared to be the earliest date that the hearing could be arranged and, in view of the fact that the western provinces must obtain the consent of the railway commission before carrying their case to the supreme court of Canada, it was hoped that the commission would make it possible to grant a hearing at the same time, although Thursday, November 27 had been fixed as the date for the commission's hearing.

Tax Conference

The calling of a further conference to deal with the problems which arise from time to time in the administration of provincial affairs was urged in a resolution passed by the closing session of the conference at Ottawa, last week, between Hon. J. A. Robb, acting minister of finance, and representatives of seven of the provincial governments.

A spokesman for the conference stated that it had been found that the problems arising out of the administration of public affairs in the various provinces, presented so many varied aspects that the solution of such problems would be materially assisted by the further interchange of opinion.

The conference was unanimous in its recommendation for the exercise of economy in the administration of governmental departments.

The following agenda for the proposed conference was set forth in the resolution:

1. Overlapping in departments where joint federal and provincial jurisdiction is being exercised.
2. The consideration of income tax as to collection and allocation.
3. Exemption of all purchases by and on behalf of provincial governments from operation of sales tax.
4. Adjustment of federal subsidies to provinces with a view to having provincial subsidies bear a reasonable ratio to provincial expenditures.
5. Provincial taxation of all nationally-operated railroads.
6. Inter-provincial relations in respect to succession duties.
7. Consideration of measures for the reduction of taxation and further economies in administration.

Will Increase Confidence

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association, which took place at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, on November 13, Sir John Aird, the retiring president (who was re-elected), referred in his address to the banking legislation of the last session of parliament.

Sir John stated that as the legislation was largely the outcome of a popular demand, given a capable inspector-general—and the bankers had the assurance of the general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada that the gentleman recently appointed was well qualified for the position—one result should be the increased confidence by the public in the banks and in their published statements.

The president also dealt with the question of taxation of banks, which was becoming increasingly onerous. With the special provincial and municipal taxation upon banks it was difficult, and, in a number of instances, impossible to keep branches of banks in some localities on a paying basis.

Lower Implement Prices

In a press interview in Winnipeg, last week, E. A. Mott, president of the Cockshutt Plow Company, Brantford, Ont., announced a reduction in the price of agricultural implements for next year by his firm. "The implement manufacturers," Mr. Mott is reported as saying, "fully realize that the farmers and ourselves must move hand-in-hand, and as far as my firm is concerned I may say that next year there will be a noticeable reduction in prices." Mr. Mott further stated that he had found the farmers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan in a more hopeful spirit and cheered by the rise in grain prices. He also deprecated sectional feeling between East and West. The West he said was the great market for eastern goods, and, consequently, it was only natural that the eastern manufacturers wished to see the West develop along prosperous lines.

Foreign Exchange

The effect of war and post-war currency policies in Europe, is still reflected in the state of the value of their currencies expressed in Canadian money. On November 14, foreign exchange was as follows:

The United States dollar was for sale at a premium of 5-64 per cent.

The British pound was for sale at the banks for \$4.63½; normal price without bank charges, \$4.86 2-3.

The money of the countries of continental Europe was for sale at the following prices in Canadian cents:

	Day's Price	Normal Price
French franc	5.36	19.3
Belgian franc	4.92	19.3
Swiss franc	19.36	19.3
Italian lira	4.41	19.3
Greek drachma	1.95	19.3
Norwegian crown	14.97	27.0
Danish crown	17.79	27.0
Swedish crown	26.96	26.8
Spanish peseta	13.74	19.5
Dutch guilder	40.23	40.0

The variation from normal rates indicates the extent to which currencies have been inflated.

Molsons Bank Report

The sixty-ninth annual report of the Molsons Bank, which will also be its last, indicates the amount of additional financial strength passing to the Bank of Montreal by the purchase of that bank. The merger was effected on terms that protected adequately both shareholders and customers of the Mol-

sons Bank, and which caused surprise that the amalgamation was deemed advisable by the minister of finance.

The Molsons Bank was established about 70 years ago, and its passing may be taken as another mark of the modern tendency to seek the highest security in finance and the stability which most economists now consider to be the greatest desideratum in every department of business. The balance sheet shows the bank to be in a good position, and provides another reason for wondering why this old institution has passed out of existence. If there

was a necessity for it the shareholders and customers have at least the satisfaction of knowing that the merger gives them the service and facilities of an institution which is stronger than ever by the merger, but the disappearance of this old institution is a matter for regret by those who, "view with alarm," the diminution of the number of chartered banks with a consequent narrowing of competition in service, and the concentration of financial power in fewer hands. This is one of the penalties of security, and it is raising problems of its own.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

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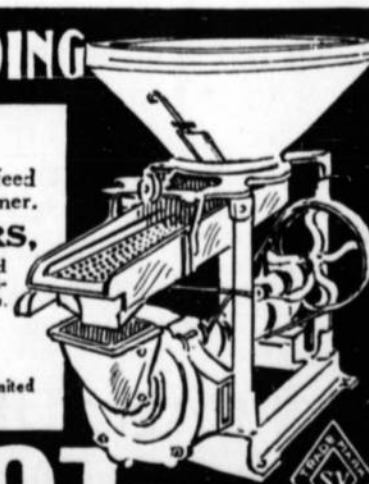
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The Canadian Pacific owns 60 ocean and coastal steamships with a gross tonnage 417,929, besides 22 lake steamers and ferries.

In Western Canada, besides the main line, it has over 8,000 miles of branch lines.

In 1923, the Canadian Pacific spent \$7,352,000 on branch lines in Western Canada, besides nearly \$4,000,000 on western sidings, stations, yards and terminals.

In 1923 the Canadian Pacific moved 12,584,000 barrels of flour, 268,667,000 bushels of grain, 1,719,000 head of livestock, 3,166,000,000 feet of timber.

Canadian Pacific freight trains in 1923 travelled 24,972,000 miles, and carried, for one mile, over sixteen billion tons of freight.

Canadian Pacific freight cars and cabooses in 1923 travelled 900,502,000 miles.

If one car had covered that distance it could have travelled to the sun and back five times in the year.

All this huge equipment of rolling stock, rails, terminals, steamships, and organized brain and brawn distributes to the ports of Canada and thence to the ports of the seven seas of the world, the products of Canada's farms.

It brings to the farmer's doors the markets of the world.

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Swedish Farm Co-operatives

It is not so long since Swedish agriculture was almost exclusively domestic in character. As long as this state of affairs lasted, farms were independent undertakings, which the farmer cultivated for his own use, without realizing the need for economic collaboration with his fellow workers.

Times have gradually changed, however, and during the last half century, agriculture has become dependent on the ordinary commercial and financial system. Farmers no longer make their own tools and machinery, but buy them from factories. They also buy artificial manure and refined seed, with a view to obtaining the greatest possible yield from their land, while they buy oil-cake for their cattle, obtaining the money to pay for these goods by selling their produce. Farmers must now therefore enter into business relations with a large number of buyers and sellers and, in these circumstances the need for collaboration between farmers, to protect their common interests, is becoming increasingly obvious, and has assumed the form of co-operative societies of various kinds.

The first branch in which the conception of co-operation was realized was the dairy industry, which was due to the crisis in the corn trade in 1880, and the consequent improvement in cattle breeding. As long as each farmer transformed his own milk into butter and cheese, production easily became unprofitable, and yielded an inferior article, while sales were uncertain and often had to be made at an unremunerative price. In all these respects the farmers—above all small and average farmers—derived great advantages from the formation of co-operative dairies, and there is no doubt that this constituted one of the most important factors of the improvement which occurred in agriculture after the crisis of 1880.

Co-operative Dairies

Of the 1,504 dairies which, in 1922, existed in Sweden, 612 or about two-fifths, were co-operative undertakings, but the part played by the co-operative dairies in the Swedish dairy trade is very much greater than might appear from this, as in general they are considerably larger than other dairies. Of all the milk delivered in 1922 to Swedish dairies, more than two-thirds went to co-operative dairies, and not less than three-fourths of all the dairy butter produced was manufactured in these dairies. The importance of co-operative dairies for the production of butter, and particularly for the export of Swedish butter is very great, especially owing to the fact that the production of butter of good and uniform quality, greatly facilitates its sale in the English market.

The control societies which have been in activity since the end of the nineties constitute one of the most effective methods for improving the yield of cattle. Their object is, by a thorough control of the systems of feeding cows, and the yield of milk, to ascertain the most economic methods of feeding and with a view to selection and breeding, the yielding capacity of individual animals. Control is effected by cow testers who visit farms every alternate or third week, and weigh the milk yielded by each cow, examine the percentage of fat, and take notes of the quantity and composition of the feeding stuffs.

The first control society was formed on the Danish model in 1898, and the control system soon found considerable support. In 1911 there were 751 societies, with 10,930 affiliated undertakings and 218,802 cows, in existence; at this point, however, development ceased, and during the war, the number of control societies diminished by about half. Lately, however, control societies have again obtained an increasing number of affiliations, though they have not yet regained all the lost ground. In 1922 about 10 per cent. of the total number of cows in Sweden were under the supervision of control societies.

Abattoirs

The object of the co-operative slaughter houses is to produce butchers' meat of good quality, especially for export, and to facilitate its sale without recourse to middlemen. In 1922, there were about 30 co-operative slaughter-house societies, with at least 50,000

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members. There is no doubt that co-operative slaughter houses have played a considerable part in improving the export of Swedish bacon before the war, as well as during later years. Sweden is, however, still far behind Denmark in this respect, where, thanks to a solid organization of producers, and well arranged conditions of sale, Danish bacon has become a high class article of sound quality and has obtained an indisputed position on the English market.

Furthermore stock breeding societies of various kinds exist, whose object is to furnish cattle breeders with sound breeding stock. Stallion and bull societies of this kind, as well as pig, sheep and poultry-breeding societies, are also the organs through which state-supported premiums for cattle were granted; and they have no doubt played a considerable part in improving the quality of Swedish livestock which has occurred during the last decades.

Now the expenses incurred in the purchase of raw materials, such as different kinds of manure and oil-cake, form a heavy item in the farmer's budget. To reduce these expenses, and also to secure the advantages connected with making purchases in large quantities, farmers began at the beginning of this century, to unite in Purchase Societies. These societies soon obtained a large number of members, and organized themselves by districts into central societies which, in their turn in 1905, joined together in a national organization called the "National Co-operative Union of Swedish Farmers" (Svenska Lantmannens Riksförbund).

During later years, however, the activities of the Purchase Societies diminished rather than increased, and in 1922, the National Union got into economic difficulties which threatened the whole existence of the movement, and from which, as is known, the union and its members were only saved by state assistance. The causes of this were that while high prices prevailed during the war, the movement was extended to all sorts of commodities, for which the necessary capital did not exist.

The whole organization was based on small cash investments of capital from farmers, and from the very beginning, it was necessary to produce the greater part of the working capital required by means of loans on the securities of the members. Later on, also, the societies failed to realize the importance of a reserve fund, for rather than set aside annual profits to create a reserve fund, and thus employ them profitably, far too many of the central and local societies preferred to distribute profits to members.

At the end of 1922, however, about 1,400 societies, with a membership of over 80,000, and a total turnover of about 50,000,000 Kr. (\$13,400,000) were affiliated to the Svenska Lantmannens Riksförbund.

The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 19, 1924

Fiat Money

The remarks of The Guide in the issue of October 29, regarding the famous Guernsey market house, are questioned by correspondents whose letters appear in the Open Forum, and we are challenged to show what is wrong with the proposition that the government should finance all public construction and provide all necessary agricultural and commercial credit by the simple process of issuing government notes instead of issuing interest-bearing bonds to those who are ready to buy them.

First, as to the Guernsey market. This incident, for a century, has been cited as the classic example of how governments can finance public works without borrowing money and paying interest. As generally told, it is to the effect that the government purchased the material for the market and paid for the labor in building it by an issue of notes, which were redeemed by the rents received for the market stalls. Thus no debt was created, and no taxes imposed, yet the people got their market, and the government a substantial piece of property.

The plain truth is that there was no issue of currency on the security of a market yet to be built. The notes were secured on an excise of spirits; in other words the government hypothecated a part of its tax revenue just as countries today, whose credit is shaky, obtain foreign loans by hypothecating their customs revenue. Moreover, as in numerous other cases, the government, once having tasted the joys of such easy finance, was reluctant to stop, and went on issuing the notes until the complaints about the injury to foreign trade forced a halt, when about \$275,000 had been issued. Part was called in, but 90 years after the market was built there were still approximately \$200,000 of these notes in circulation. The issue was nothing more or less than an inflation of the currency, and, as usual, the inflation was only stopped after a great deal of injury had been done to business.

Now, it is quite possible for the government to build a railway from Grande Prairie to the coast, by an issue of say \$30,000,000 of notes. But why limit it to the one project and to \$30,000,000? That will solve no currency or credit problems. Why not go on and in this way finish the Hudson Bay Railway, improve the Welland Canal, construct the Georgian Bay Canal, carry out the Great Waterways scheme, put the Canadian National Railways on a sound financial basis, organize a comprehensive agricultural and commercial credit system?—in short, why not let the printing press, paper and ink, solve all our financial difficulties and put money into everybody's purse? There is no lack of desirable projects; practically no limit to what could be done to develop the natural resources of this country. If all that is required is the issue of paper money which has no other backing than the authority of the government, why not make it \$30,000,000,000 and set the country humming with prosperity?

There is really no need to argue out the answer. The world has had the answer during the last few years in the experience of every country, and the final illustration in the finances of Germany, Austria and Russia. It was the plan proposed by our correspondent from Grande Prairie, carried out logically, that did more than the war itself to demoralize the trade and industry of Europe and reduce economic life to chaos.

Mr. Hill is apparently more cautious. He wants to nationalize the currency and to

keep the issue of money to the requirements of trade. If by "nationalized money" he means that the issue of currency should be exclusively in the hands of the government, we are with him. If he really means that no more money should be issued than is required "to effect exchange of commodities," we agree; but then what becomes of his proposition to issue currency in place of bonds? An issue of currency in excess of what was required "to effect exchange of commodities" was precisely what happened during the war and in the years immediately following, and it must inevitably happen if the public service is to be financed by the printing press, for there is no necessary relation between the requirements of the service and the requirements of business.

We would not be understood as maintaining that there is no problem connected with money and credit. There is, and it is an exceedingly difficult and intricate one. There is no doubt whatever that systems of money and credit have a profound influence on economic structure and functions. Two schools of thought have grappled with this problem for generations; the one maintains that currency and credit should be based on the productive capacity of the country; the other that they must rest upon services already rendered and goods already produced. The present economic system, in theory, leans heavily toward the latter, but in practice modern banking takes in something from the former. The solution of the problem, we believe, is between these two theories—a solution which avoids the disasters of inflation and the conservatism which handicaps and restrains enterprise. But the idea that money is nothing but a piece of paper which is given a permanent value by government decree, and that the more there is issued of it the more prosperous and comfortable the people will be, is a delusion which has so often been demonstratively exposed, that the wonder is there should still be people who put it forward as the panacea for all the economic ills of the time.

A Correction and Restatement

A correspondent in Vancouver, whose letter appears in the Open Forum, calls our attention to an error in the report of Premier King's speech in Vancouver, upon which we commented in an editorial in the issue of November 5.

The report of the Montreal Gazette, the only paper in which we noticed a report of the meeting, from which we quoted, read as follows:

Declaring his belief that some such expert body as the Railway Commission must continue as the right and proper method to determine the rate structure, Premier King added that "parliament must abandon its right to lay down general principles and parliament will say to the Railway Commission that it must take the broadest view of all rate questions in the interest of all concerned."

According to the clipping from the Vancouver Sun, which accompanied Mr. Boughen's letter, the paragraph should read:

... While some such expert body as the Railway Commission must continue as the right and proper method of determining the rate structure, parliament must not abandon its right to lay down general principles, etc.

How the little but vitally important word "not" came to be omitted from the report of the Montreal Gazette, we are unable to say; it may have been either a telegraphic or a typographical error. We have no desire, however, to misrepresent or misquote

Premier King, or anyone else, and as the omission makes him say the exact opposite of what he actually said, we are glad to make the correction and keep the record straight.

For the rest, however, our comments on the real issue stand. The essential question just now is not whether or not parliament should lay down general principles, but whether Mr. King is going to maintain firmly what parliament has now definitely and positively laid down, namely, that the Crow's Nest Pass agreement is a determining factor in the fixing of freight rates. The question for Mr. King is whether or not he is going to act upon his avowed principles and assert the supremacy of parliament by setting aside an order of the Board of Railway Commissioners which is diametrically opposed to the opinions and intentions of parliament, to previous judgments of the board, and, according to Mr. King, to the policy of the government. For the majority of people the answer to that question is simple enough, and neither involved nor highly controversial.

The Safe Course

Referring to the treaty of reciprocity with Australia, the monthly business bulletin of the Royal Bank of Canada, dated November 1, says:

The new tariff provisions will tend to make dried currants and raisins more expensive. This is part of the price which Canada has to pay for securing a new market for certain Canadian products. The advantages and disadvantages of agreements of this sort are exceptionally difficult to estimate, since a great deal depends on the trade developments which they are usually expected to result in. Such agreements are not easy to retire from, without loss of friendship, even at the date which may have been set for their revision, and very careful consideration of the loss and gain arising from them is, therefore, rendered doubly important.

Cautiously expressed, but perfectly true. The advantages of this treaty to the Canadian exporters of certain goods, are speculative, and in any case remote; the disadvantages to the people as a whole are certain and immediate. The increase of the general tariff on raisins and currants from two-thirds of a cent a pound to three cents a pound, means an immediate increase of taxation of over \$1,000,000 annually—an amount that in the main has to come out of the pockets of the masses. There is not a thing in the treaty to offset this increase of taxation. The Australians demanded that concession as the only thing of value that Canada could give them, and they got it. Their gain is the loss of the Canadian consumer.

The Australian government is showing reluctance to bring the treaty into effect. Something has happened either to dampen the ardor of the Commonwealth government, or to compel it to move cautiously. But according to Hon. T. A. Low, minister of trade and commerce, the Australian government has no alternative; "They must go through with it now," he says. "It has been ratified over there, the Canadian government is ready to put it into effect immediately, and all that remains is an agreement between the two governments as to the date of the proclamation." The government is desperately anxious to announce to the House of Commons that the treaty with Australia is an accomplished fact—a thing done which cannot be undone without creating the risk of that "loss of friendship" which is mentioned in the Royal Bank bulletin. The Australian government has suggested

the wiser course; it asks that the treaty be first ratified by the Canadian parliament. Apparently the political managers of the Commonwealth are not overlooking the fact that the tariff concessions of the treaty just barely squeezed through the House of Commons, and that their permanence is by no means assured. The government would be well advised to act on the suggestion of the sister Dominion; it might save a lot of trouble.

A Healthy Sign

In the latest issue of Current Affairs, the official organ of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, appears the following article:

Manufacturers of athletic footwear hereabouts are considerably disturbed over the price competition they are just now meeting from makers of similar products in Canada. This especially applies to what are known as skating or hockey boots in which line the Canadian manufacturers in Quebec are underselling American manufacturers. Outwardly, these Canadian shoes are as good and as serviceable as the American make, perhaps lacking a little in finish. The Canadian manufacturers send their travelling salesmen to call on the shoe wholesalers and the department stores in the largest New England cities, just as the New England manufacturers sent their salesmen out West, and the difference in price has appealed to a good many American wholesalers.

It is stated that the Canadian boot and shoe manufacturers in this particular line are underselling their American competitors in American territory by 50 cents per pair. There is no duty on boots and shoes entering the United States, so the Canadian manufacturer is profiting by the American policy of free trade in boots and shoes.

If, however, the Canadian manufacturer can produce more cheaply than his American competitor, then it is about time the duty of 25 to 30 per cent. on American boots and shoes coming into Canada should be reduced. From the report of the Dominion statistician, we note that for the five

months ending August, 1924, our manufacturers exported 63,763 pairs of boots and shoes to such countries as Great Britain, United States, Russia, and St. Pierre and Miquelon. The exports to Great Britain during this period have increased more than eight times over the same period of last year. If they can compete successfully with other manufacturers in the world's markets why should our boot and shoe manufacturers demand so much protection at home. It is high time the boot and shoe tariff was lowered, and the Canadian consumer given some relief. We are glad to see such enterprise on the part of our manufacturers, and would like at the same time to see it reflected in benefits at home.

Another "Hearing"

Premier King announces from Ottawa that on December 4, the cabinet will hear arguments from the prairie provinces in support of the demand that the federal government should suspend the ruling of the Railway Commission which set aside the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. One wonders what the government expects to learn from such a "hearing." All the information on the subject is already within easy reach of those cabinet ministers who will take the time to read it. The parliamentary debates are replete with such arguments.

The arguments before the Railway Commission and the previous decisions of that body are available. Furthermore, the government has had a deluge of resolutions and protests within the past few weeks. Another "hearing" cannot add to the information already available. It will, however, delay the action which the government should have taken long ago, and, meanwhile, it will give the railways a nice increase in revenue at the expense of the people on the prairies. After this "hearing" is over we presume there will be other happenings to

prevent the government from giving the West a square deal on the Crow's Nest question.

Editorial Notes

In a recent speech at Quebec, Mr. Meighen said: "We owe it to the Canadian workers to keep the tariff high enough against Britain, or otherwise to enable Canadian concerns to compete against rivals in any country in the world." If there is any class in this country that works harder than the farmer we would like to hear of it, but Mr. Meighen knows well enough that the higher the tariff the greater the burden upon the farmers. The greater the tariff protection to other workers the further are the farmers forced along the road to poverty.

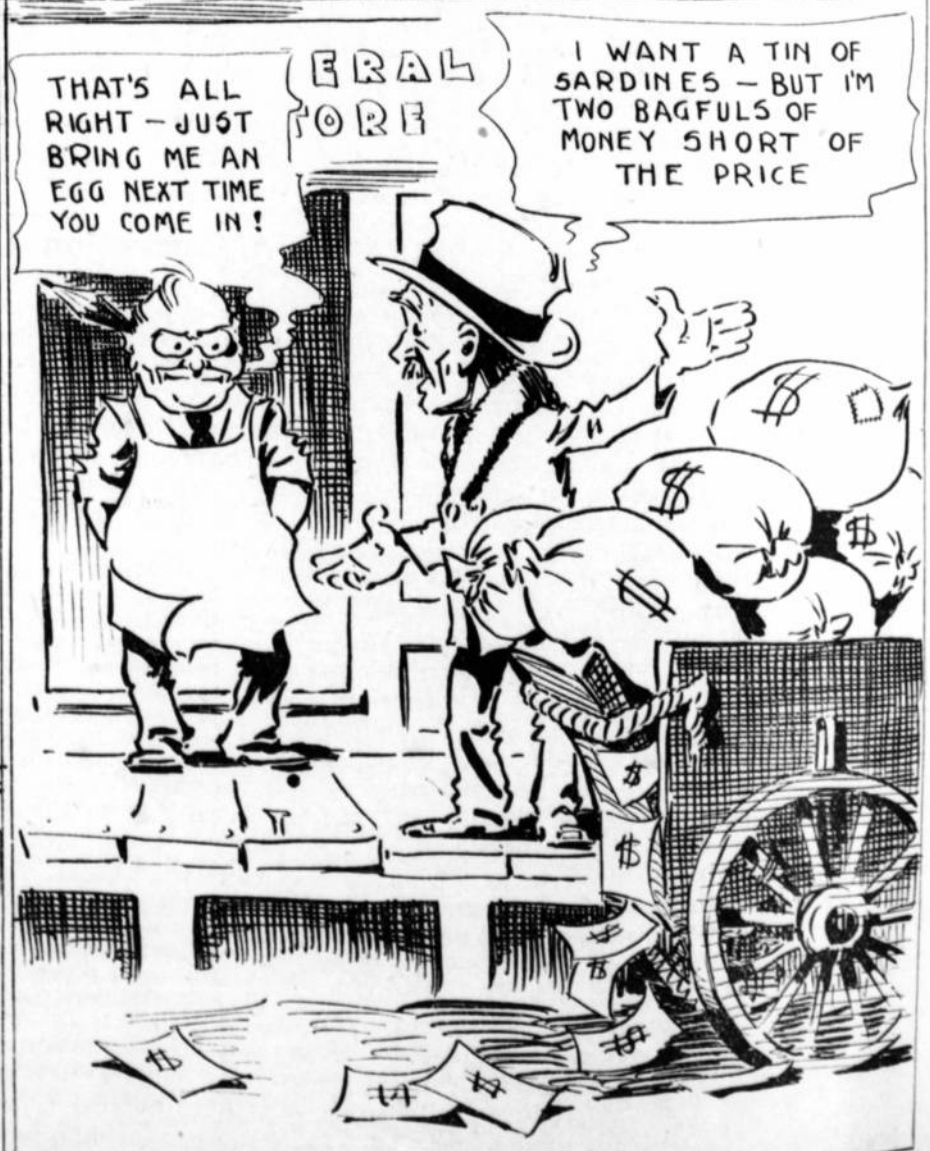
It is announced that the freight rate on wheat across the Great Lakes has recently been doubled, though no reason for such an increase has been advanced. The increase in freight rates in this case is paid by the man who grows the wheat. If the government would suspend the coasting laws and permit competition from American boats, there would be some competition to regulate these lake freight rates. But no doubt the government will wait until lake transportation closes, and then stage a shadow fight during the winter, when it will do no person any good. Perhaps the government will have another "hearing" on the matter. The people are growing weary of this "hearing" business. What is needed is some real active "doing."

In Australia the government is being urged not to bring into effect the treaty of reciprocity with Canada on the ground that it gives advantages to Canada at the expense of Great Britain. Our objection to the treaty is that it gives advantages to Australian producers at the expense of the Canadian consumer.

IF THIS CHAP HAD HIS WAY



WE MIGHT SOON SEE THIS



As it happened in Russia, Germany, Austria, and most of the European countries during and after the war—in the United States during the revolutionary and Civil War periods—in France during the revolution, and at various other times in modern history.

The Window-Gazer

By Isabel Ecclestone MacKay

What Has Happened so Far

Hamilton Spence, a young professor from Ontario, made arrangements by mail to stay as boarding guest at the home of Dr. Herbert Farr, on an island off the main coast, near Vancouver. Spence wanted a rest and the opportunity of studying the West Coast Indians, and of gathering their folk-lore. He arrived, and found that Dr. Farr was a half-demented rogue, who, although he had secured a month's board in advance, had no intention of letting the professor stay with him. There were two other people in the Farr household: Li Ho, the Chinese cook and general servant, and Desire, the doctor's daughter. Desire, the professor finds, is an exceptional young woman, but her matter-of-fact manner and frank way of speaking nettles him. After bathing in a mountain lake, Spence has a seizure of sciatica, which his own doctor and friend, familiarly known as "Bones," had warned him might come upon him at any time. He is forced to remain in the cottage an unwilling and impatient invalid. Desire is his nurse.

CHAPTER IV

LETTER from Professor Hamilton Spence to his friend, John Rogers, M.D.

Dear Bones: Chortle if you want to—your worst prognostications have come true. The unexpectedness of the sciatic nerve, as set forth in your parting discourse, has amply proved itself. The dashed thing is all that you said of it—and more. It did not even permit me to collapse gracefully—or to choose my public. Your other man had a policeman, hadn't he?

Here I am, stranded upon a sofa from which I cannot get up and detained upon a mountain from which I cannot get down. My nurse (I have a nurse) refuses to admit the mountain. She insists upon referring to this dizzy height as "just above sea-level" and declares that the precipitous ascent thereto is "a slight grade." Otherwise she is quite sane.

But sanity is more than I feel justified in claiming for anyone else in this household. There is Li Ho, for instance. Well, I'm not certain about Li Ho. He may be Chinese-sane. My nurse says he is. But I have no doubts at all about my host. He is so queer that I sometimes wonder if he is not a figment. Perhaps I imagine him. If so my imagination is going strong. What I seem to see is a little old man in a frock coat so long that his legs (like those of the Queen of Spain) are negligible. He has a putty colored face (so blurred that I keep expecting him to rub it out altogether), white hair, pale blue eyes—and an umbrella.

Yesterday, attempting to establish cordial relations, I asked him why the umbrella. He had a fit right on the spot! Let me explain about the fits. When his daughter just said, "Father will have a fit," I thought she spoke in a Pickwickian sense, meaning, "Father will experience annoyance." But when I heard him having it, I realized that she had probably been quite literal. When father has a fit he bangs his umbrella to the floor and jumps on it. Also he tears his hair. I have seen the pieces.

I said to my nurse: "The mention of his umbrella seems to agitate your father." She turned quite pale. "It does," she said. "I hope you haven't mentioned it." I said that I had merely asked for information. "And did you get it?" asked she. I said that I had—since it was apparent that one has to carry an umbrella if one wishes to have it handy to jump upon. She didn't laugh at all, and looked so withdrawn

that it was quite plain I need expect no elucidation from her.

I had to dismiss the subject altogether. But, later on Li Ho (who appears to partially approve of me) gave a curious side light on the matter. At night as he was tucking me up safely (the sofa is slippery), he said, "Honorable Boss got hole in head-top. Sun velly bad. Umbrella keep him off."

"But he carries it at night, too," I objected.

Li Ho wagged his parchment head. "Keep moon off all same. Moon muchy more bad. Full moon find um hole. Make Honorable Boss much klasy."

Remarkably lucid explanation—don't you think so? The "hole in head top" is evidently Li Ho's picturesque figure for "mental vacuum." Therefore I gather that our yellow brother suspects his honorable boss of being weak-headed, a condition aggravated by

tried to move your leg yet?"

"I am thinking of trying it."

This was not exactly a fib on the part of the professor because he was thinking of it. But it did not include the whole truth, because he had already tried it, tried it very successfully only a few moments before. First he had made sure that he was alone in the room and then he had proceeded with the trial. Very cautiously he had drawn his lame leg up, and tenderly stretched it out. He had turned over and back again. He had wiggled his toes to see how many of them were present—only the littlest toe was still numb. He had realized that he was much better. If the improvement kept on, he knew that in a day or so he would be able to walk with the aid of a cane. And he also knew that, with his walking, his status as an invalid guest would vanish. Luckily, no one but himself could say when the walking stage was reached—hence the strict privacy of his experiments.

"Father thinks that you should be able to walk in about three days," said Miss Farr, cheerfully.

Spence said he hoped that Dr. Farr was right. But the rain he feared, might keep him back a bit. "I am really sor-



The professor whistled—a low, clear whistle, like the calling of a bird, and to her surprise the girl saw the little wild thing outside, stir in answer to the call.

the direct rays of the sun and especially by the full moon. He may be right—though the old man seems harmless enough. "Childlike and bland" describes him usually. Though there are times when he looks at me with those pale eyes—and I wish that I were not quite so helpless! He dislikes me. But I have known quite sane people do that.

I am writing nonsense. One has to, with sciatica. I hope this confounded leg lets me get some sleep tonight.

Yours,
B.

P.S.: Not exactly an ideal home for a young girl—is it?

CHAPTER V

It had rained all night. It had rained all yesterday. It had rained all the day before. It was raining still. Apparently it could go on raining indefinitely.

Miss Farr said not. She said that it would be certain to clear up in a day or two. "And then," she said, "you will forget that it ever rained."

Professor Spence doubted it. He had a good memory.

"You look much better this morning," his nurse went on. "Have you

ry," he added, "that my presence is so distasteful to the doctor. I have been here almost two weeks and I have seen so little of him that I'm afraid I am keeping him out of his own house."

"No, you are not doing that," the girl's reassurance was cordial enough. "Father is having an outside spell just now. He quite often does. Sometimes for weeks together he spends most of his time out of doors. Then, quite suddenly, he will settle down and be more like—other people."

It was her way, the professor noticed, to state facts, not to explain them.

"Then he has what I call an 'inside spell,'" she went on. "That is when he does most of his writing. He does some quite good things, you know. And a few of them get published."

"Scientific articles?" asked Spence.

"Well—articles. You might not call them scientific. Science is very exact, isn't it? Father would rather be interesting than exact any day."

Her hearer found no difficulty in believing this.

"His folk-lore stories are the best—and the least exact," continued she, heedless of the shock inflicted upon the professorial mind. "He knows exactly the kind of things Indians tell, and tells it very much better."

"You mean he—he fakes it?"

"Well—he calls it 'editing.'"

"But, my dear girl, you can't edit folk-lore!"

"Father can."

"But—but it isn't done. Such material loses all value if not authentic."

"Does it?"

The question was indifferent. So indifferent, in the face of a matter of such moment, that Hamilton Spence writhed upon his couch. Here at least there was room for genuine missionary work. He cleared his throat.

"I will tell you just how much it matters," he began firmly. But the fates were not with him, neither was his audience. Attracted by some movement which he had missed, she, the audience, had slipped to the door, and was opening it cautiously.

"What is it?" asked the baffled lecturer crossly.

"S-shh! I think it's Sami."

"A tame bear?"

"No. Wait. I'll prop you up so you can see him. Look, behind the veranda post."

The professor looked and forgot about the value of authenticity; for from behind the veranda post a most curious face was peeping—a round, solemn baby face of café au lait with squat, wide nose and flat-set eyes.

"A Jap?" exclaimed Spence in surprise.

"No. He's Indian. Some of the babies are so Japanese that it's hard to tell the difference. Father says it's a strain of the same blood. But they are not all as pretty as Sami. Isn't he a duck?"

"He is at home in the rain, anyway. Why doesn't he come in?"

"He's afraid of you."

"That's unusual—until one has seen me."

"Sami doesn't need to see a stranger."

"Well, that's primitive enough, surely! Let's call him in."

"I'd like to, but Sami won't come for calling."

"Oh, won't he? Leave the door open and watch him."

As absorbed now as the girl herself, the professor put his finger to his lips and whistled—a low, clear whistle, rather like the calling of a meditative bird.

Several times he whistled so, on different notes; and then, to her surprise, the watching girl saw the little wild thing outside stir in answer to the call.

Sami came out from behind the post and stood listening, for all the world like an enquiring squirrel. The whistle sounded again, a plaintive, seeking sound, infinitely alluring. It seemed to draw the heart like a living thing. Slowly at first and then with the swift, gliding motion of the woods, the wide-eyed youngster approached the open door and stood there waiting, poised and ready for advance or flight. Again the whistle came, and to it came Sami, straight as a bird to its calling mate.

"Tamed!" said the professor softly.

"See, he is not a bit afraid."

"How on earth did you do it?" asked Miss Farr when the shy, brown baby had been duly welcomed. The whistler was visibly vain.

"Oh, it's quite simple. I merely talked to him in his own language."

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Raising Minks for Profit

By Robert G. Hodgson

LET us look back a period of perhaps twenty years when many of the middle-aged readers of this magazine were young men and secured much of their pin money by trapping different fur-bearing animals on the farm and the back lot. One of the hardest animals to trap was the mink, and yet how good it made one feel to at last see a mink safely held in a steel trap, after days and perhaps weeks and months of patient waiting. Then when the pelt was ready for market and sold it brought anywhere from 50 cents to a couple of dollars at the outside. And today, even though prices are lower than they have been for some time a good pelt will bring in the neighborhood of \$20.

With prices what they are at the present time there are big possibilities in raising these little animals under domestic conditions and making good money doing so. Because of the comparatively low expenditure necessary in starting with mink, and the ease with which they can be raised, they are an animal which will at once appeal to the man of small means who wishes to engage in some branch of fur farming. One commendable feature of mink raising lies in their ability to adapt themselves to new conditions as they arise and living contentedly in any locality and doing well there.

Experimenting All Done

The two main considerations when one is about to start in this new line of animal husbandry are: General care of the animals and the profits to be derived from the business as a staple business. Outside of the fox, both silver and the other species, I know of no animal where so much is known as to the general habits, methods of feeding and handling in general. Unlike

the silver fox industry, most of the mink pelts today are coming from the wild state and the business is one which is strictly on a pelt basis. Of course, if one has some especially good breeding stock he will always be able to secure for it a fancy price, but this should not be figured in, when starting out.

A great many people are beginning to show a keen interest in mink farming. However, in spite of the high prices which mink pelts have commanded during the last 10 years or so, it is extremely doubtful if there are more than two hundred mink ranches in existence today.

It seems that there are several reasons for this state of affairs. Ranch-bred stock is rather scarce and, as the prospective mink farmer hesitates to pay between \$75 and \$100 or more, for a pair of ranch-bred minks, many prefer to take chances with minks that have been caught wild. It is usually very difficult to get wild minks to breed in confinement, at any rate until the second or third year in captivity. By that time most of the people become discouraged and drop out of the game.

So that a beginner is well advised, if he really intends to give mink raising a fair trial, to pay a good price for a pair of ranch-bred animals from some reliable breeder and then to carefully follow the same methods of management that are recommended by the former owner. Minks are not difficult to raise. But, as is the case with any other stock, the beginner will find many things to learn which seem simple enough to the experienced rancher.

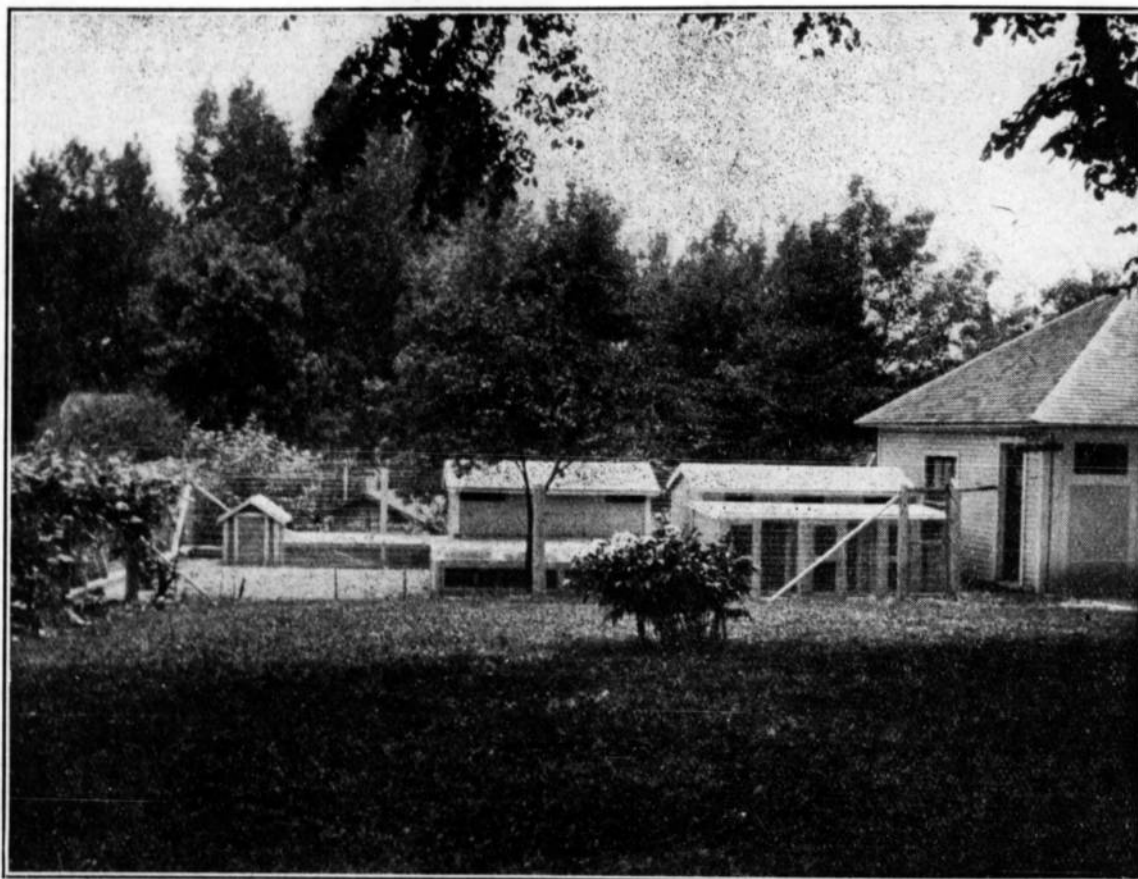
Location of Ranch

Most people seem to think that a mink ranch ought to be located away off in the woods, beside a stream or pond where the animals can have plenty of water to swim in and where

all conditions are as nearly natural as possible. Such an arrangement is not at all necessary, because minks can be raised quite successfully in almost any backyard, and they can get along very nicely with only enough water to drink, or they may be given a bucketful of water occasionally to bathe in.

Pens

Each adult mink ought to have a pen to itself. One or more litters of young minks may be allowed to run together



A miniature mink, beaver and fox farm in Ontario

from the time they are about eight weeks old until almost mating time, but except during the actual mating season, even a strange male and female, if allowed together, will invariably fight to kill.

It is also necessary to have adjoining pens three or four inches apart so that the animals cannot fight through the wire. As regards the actual size of a pen, one allowing a ground space of about 10 x 4 feet and any height from one to six feet will do nicely for one mink or for a litter of five or six. The floor of the pen may be of one inch mesh, 16-gauge wire netting, the same as the sides and top, or it may be of boards or concrete.

It is well to have each pen so constructed that a portion of its walls and top form a waterproof shelter to contain the nest box or den, and also to give the animals a sense of security.

Dens

One mistake which beginners are almost sure to make consists in having the dens or nest boxes too large. Unfortunately most minks will form the habit of depositing their excrement in one corner of their den, if the latter is too roomy. It is therefore well to limit the size to not more than 10 x 10 inches inside measurements, which gives plenty of room for a female with young until the latter are about eight weeks of age.

It is a good plan to provide the expectant mother mink with two or more nest boxes well filled with fine hay, straw or moss. Then if she takes a notion to move the young ones about once in a while she will shift them from one nest to another without any unnecessary fuss. Dust the nest material well with ordinary sulphur which will keep the fleas away. The opening to the box ought to be about four inches

square and either in the top of the box or near the upper edge of one side, or else the whole top may be left open.

Foods and Feeding

A large majority of the ills and troubles noticed in the raising of minks are merely manifestations on the part of the animals toward unsatisfactory living conditions. I have particular reference to those symptoms produced by an animal having a depraved appetite caused by malnutrition and lack of

Mink like fresh fish and will eat the bone also. I have observed the feeding of cereals, milk and cooked foods to these animals, and will say that such foods can be fed quite satisfactorily if they contain the food essentials, or are properly balanced with other rations. A mink is one of the easiest animals to feed and a meat diet containing a mineral balance is the best to use.

In captivity, lean meat and fresh fish such as perch, suckers, minnows etc., are safe to feed as steady foods. It is also well to give them a little milk every few days. Although it is not safe to feed much liver, a little of it fed occasionally is beneficial. Now and again a boiled egg is good for them. Once in a while give them a dash of sulphur on their food. Never feed fat meats or fat fish, such as mackerel for instance. In a pinch one may feed any of the standard cereal mushes or rice along with milk, for a week or so at a time. These must be well cooked however, and it is a good plan to add a very small quantity of ordinary wheat bran to the mush or rice.

Individual Peculiarities

I have fed fox biscuits for three or four weeks at a time but some minks do not take readily to the fox biscuits and must be broken in to this sort of food gradually. You will see from this that minks will do with quite a variety of foods. However, the beginner will do well to follow carefully the feeding instructions that he secures from the rancher from whom he has purchased his animals, at least until he becomes well acquainted with his animals.

Minks will ordinarily eat the equivalent of about four ounces of lean meat per day, which ought to be given in one feed and given regularly.

Most minks will lug their food into their nests. The nest, therefore, ought to be examined occasionally to see that the food is being eaten up clean, and the quantity can then be regulated accordingly. When minks are in fair condition it does them good to fast one day in about ten. Breeding minks ought never to be allowed to become very fat, especially just before the mating season. Most prominent mink ranchers claim that fat mink will not breed at all or they have very small litters.

Breeding

The mating season for minks is supposed to run from the third week in February till about the end of March, but most minks mate the first two weeks in March. As regards the number of females that can normally be mated to one male, there is some difference of opinion. Some breeders claim that one male to four or five females is about right. Others go to the other extreme and mate their minks in pairs. The majority of experienced ranchers, however, seem to favor mating one male to about two or three females on an average.

It is recommended (however, this is not absolutely necessary) that the male's cage be so arranged that he can become well acquainted with each female that he is to be mated with, sometime before the mating season starts. To accomplish this he should be able to see each female, either through strong, fine netting that will not let them injure one another, or else by having two layers of larger mesh separated an inch or so, permitting them to smell at one another's noses, but not to hurt each other. In this way there is likely to be less strife at mating time.

The most approved practice is to turn

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the vital essentials of life and body requirements of the animal.

I know quite a few cases where the raiser had a fair degree of success up to the third or fourth year, after which some of the animals died off. They became emaciated even if they are being fed a large quantity of food. A little change of certain foods cause an acute indigestion, characterized by bloating of the animal, severe diarrhoea and the emittance of a large quantity of gas. In some instances autopsy reveals the presence of a large quantity of hay, straw and even sticks in the stomach, depending upon the accessibility of those things to the animal.

A mink is the same as any other animal as far as its bodily demands for certain substances is concerned. If it cannot get the requirements in the food, it develops a depraved appetite, and is liable to eat most anything. It may chew on the wood of the pen or house, or eat of the litter in the nest. These symptoms become acute during the time the female is suckling young. She may suddenly kill her young and eat any portion that she may desire. I have seen litters which were half-grown, eaten up by the mother.

Keep Essentials in Mind

All of these troubles can absolutely be corrected by giving the right kinds of feeds. A mink is a carnivorous animal and wants a nearly straight meat diet. By this I do not mean just the flesh but also the bone that goes with it. In the natural state it catches small game such as mice, birds, insects, fish etc., in most instances eating all the meat, bone, feathers and hair.

In many cases the mink raiser is not situated so that he can get all these things for the animals. He may feed meat with the addition of bone meal.

Fattening Turkeys on the Farm

By Prof. M. C. Herner

THE turkeys that have come in so far have been in anything but fit condition to market. With the scarcity of feed there is a tendency to sell off all market poultry without any fattening whatsoever. This is a mistake and means a direct loss of dollars and cents on every farm where it is done. We have seen quite a large number of turkeys on display the last few weeks, but not one of them was anywhere near finished. They all looked thin, "scrawny" and blue, whereas a fattened and finished turkey is plump, full-breasted and nice and white in color. To be sure, they sold at a good price, but the price would have been better had the birds been in better condition.

We believe the western prairie country is naturally adapted for turkey growing, and we believe the time is not far distant when the eastern markets will look to the West for their supply of turkeys. We must, however, bear in mind that our product should improve from year to year, and gradually create a demand on account of its

high. They need the extra feed the last few weeks, or for a month or so before they are sold. If this is not given you will lose out in what the turkey has already eaten, or at least, the price received for the grain the turkey has eaten will be less in the unfattened bird than the fattened one. Looking at two carcasses side by side, one fattened and the other not, will demonstrate this point better than anything else, even though the unfattened one may be a good bird and have the size and weight.

Outlay Not Large

In turkey fattening there is less equipment needed than in fattening anything else. They can be fed right out in the open without being penned up at all. A few pans or troughs, and a pail or pan or two, is all that is necessary. They might do better penned up, but in most cases they do not roam very far from the building at this time of the year; if they do, it is because they are compelled to in search of food.

Starting in now with an extra feed of hard grain each day will keep them home, or incline them to stay near the buildings. They will eat wheat, oats or barley, and will fill out better if they get this extra meal. This should be followed up by one meal of soft feed each day. Probably the last feed of the day should be the hard grain, as that will stay with them longer than the soft feed, and carry them through till morning better. A light feed of grain in the morning followed by a feed of soft mash early in the afternoon, and some hard grain just before they go to roost, is a very good method of feeding.

For grain, equal parts of wheat, oats and barley make a very good mixture. The grain they like best depends on what they have been used to. Some would like to feed rye, but at best no class of poultry is very fond of rye, and they will not eat it unless they are compelled to.

Choice of Mash

For a soft feed different things can be used. Two parts of chopped oats and one of shorts make a good feed. Mix sour milk or milk curds with this. Some boiled potatoes, boiled carrots or boiled turnips can be added to this soft feed.

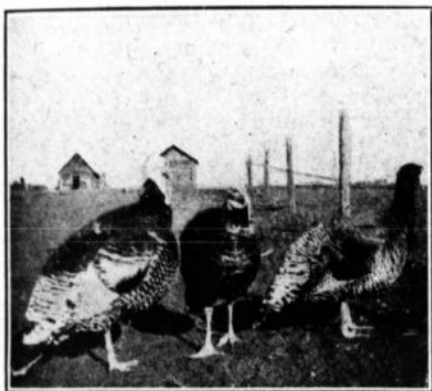
Equal parts of wheat, oats and barley, chopped fine, can be made into a very good soft mash, too. Equal parts of boiled oats or boiled barley and shorts mixed makes a mash the turkeys will like very much. Turkeys are very hearty eaters if in good, healthy condition, and soft mashes should be prepared in such a way as to make them look and taste good. They should be fed out of clean troughs or pans, and no food left to sour from one meal to the other. In boiling any grain the water should be used to soak up the shorts or other dry food added. Milk curds or sour milk and oats will help to make a white carcass.

In addition to the soft mash and the hard grain, turkeys should get a few heads of green cabbage each day. If these are not to be had turnips, mangels or beets will do. Turkeys are very fond of green cabbage at this time of the year, and will gobble up a lot of it if they can get it. If milk is to be had give it to them to drink as well as in the soft mash.

Turkeys will probably eat just a little better let run free than penned up, but they may not make quite as good gains.

During the fattening period, which should last three or four weeks, they will not grow much but will lay on fat right next to the skin. This can be seen over the back at the pelvic bones and on the sides of the body and breast. This makes a fattened turkey show off so much better than the unfattened one.

We trust the instructions on fattening given here are sufficiently wide and varied to permit of use on any farm. The feed is simple, and the



Three top-notchers in Mrs. E. A. White's turkey flock of 300 at Big Valley, Alta.

The first-prize hen in the centre weighed 20 lbs. at five-and-one-half months. One of the toms weighed 25 lbs. at the same age, and was awarded second prize at the Toronto Royal. The other tom was first prize at Edmonton. It takes several generations of careful selection of sires to breed the size and character into a flock that is possessed by this one.

high quality. Unless we bear this in mind we might some day lose what we thought we had in the way of a good outside market.

Of course, what turkeys have gone on the market so far have for the most part been sold locally, and probably the finish in these was not so important as it will be in the great bulk of the turkey crop which will begin to move in a few weeks. Those that have been sold were really not ready to go on the market. They were just at the stage where they were starting to fill out and develop into large, plump birds. It is just at this stage when fattening and feeding to fatten, counts for most.

Turkeys Scarce

The turkey crop is a good deal short of last year. In fact, it is only about 60 per cent. of last year's crop. However, what we are losing in numbers is likely to be made up in price. There is every indication now of the price going a little higher than last year, so probably what the farmers have lost in a decrease in numbers can be made up by the increase in price. This, in itself, should be sufficient argument for fattening this season. Every extra pound that can be put on each turkey is going to be worth a good deal of money, and besides, it will make the pounds already on the turkey worth that much more per pound, too. So no matter which way we take it, fattening means money in the farmer's pocket.

Feed may be scarce or counted as being too high to feed to turkeys. But the best of grains fed to turkeys will bring more per pound than any other way of selling it. Every pound of grain fed to the turkeys from now on will be trebled or quadrupled in price in a month's time, if fed the right way. We may think turkeys should pick up most of their living right up to the time they are sold, but if they have to do this they cannot grade out very



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Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetic-acidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

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Lake Superior Fresh Frozen Herring, Per Bag 100 lbs. \$3.90

Dressed Whitefish, per lb.	12c	Chicken Halibut, per lb.	21c
Fine Pickerel, per lb.	10½c	Jackfish, per lb.	5c
Goldeyes, per lb.	6½c	Tulibees, per lb.	5c
Pink Salmon, per lb.	12c	Mullets, per lb.	4½c
Best British Columbia Red Salmon, per lb.	18½c	Soles and Brills, per lb.	10½c
		Black Cod, per lb.	16c
A nice assortment of 100 lbs.: 25 lbs. Whitefish, 25 lbs. Jackfish, 25 lbs. Pickerel, 25 lbs. Soles and Brills. All boxed for\$9.00			
Half box, same assortment, 50 lbs., \$4.75			
Complete assortment 100 lbs. Pacific Coast Salt Water Fish and Inland Clear Water Lake Fish, Salmon, Halibut, Herring, Pickerel, Whitefish, Jackfish, Soles and Brills, Mullets, etc.\$11.00			
Half box, same assortment, 50 lbs., \$5.75			

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Finest quality Smoked Scotch Kippers, per box	\$2.75
Finest quality Smoked Haddock Fillets, per box 28 lbs.	4.50
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No charge for boxes or packing. Write for any special variety wanted. Send cash with order. Shipments made on first heavy frost weather. Write for special prices on club or larger orders. United Farmer Locals please write for special prices.

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method of feeding is simple, too. If these are followed, our own experience has been a splendid finished product, and we believe yours will be the same.

Make or Break on Finish

We would like to point out, however,

that the fattening alone does not mean the highest quality product. The work must be followed up by proper killing and preparing for market.

Killing by bleeding and sticking is quickly learned and can be easily done. Plucking becomes easier as one be-

comes experienced in it. A good job can be well done in a short time, and a specially high-class product produced, and, on the other hand, a turkey that has been well fattened can be made a mess of by carelessness in killing and plucking. Proper cooling before pluck-

ing is absolutely necessary. The head and feet should be clean and the carcasses not soiled with blood. Some truss or tie them up, and others prefer to leave them untrussed. No matter which is followed they should be packed to show off to best advantage in the case. Too often we find that in packing there is no method or system whatever followed which detracts at once from the value of the birds.

Full crops, crooked breast bones, poor plucking, poor bleeding, soiled carcasses, bruises and poor cooling are all things that count against an otherwise well-fattened and well-finished product.

THE MOLSONS BANK

69th Annual Meeting

Summary of the General Statement of the affairs of The Molsons Bank on the 3rd November, 1924, as placed before the sixty-ninth Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Capital paid up	\$ 4,000,000.00	Cash on hand and in Banks . .	\$11,534,924.28
Reserve Fund	3,000,000.00	Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve	500,000.00
Undivided Profits	133,271.84	Deposit with the Dominion Government to secure Note Circulation	197,000.00
176th Dividend for ¼ year at 12%	120,000.00	Government Securities, Railway and other Bonds & Stocks . .	9,581,514.50
Dividends unpaid	1,732.50	Call Loans (in Canada) on stocks, and other marketable securities . .	4,119,060.30
Notes in Circulation	4,977,312.00		25,932,499.08
Deposits	53,828,091.63	Loans and Discounts, after full provision for bad debts	36,950,938.66
Due to Other Banks	422,939.84	Customers' Letters of Credit . .	878,531.99
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	878,531.99	Bank Premises	2,915,000.00
Other Liabilities	506,464.04	Real Estate not Bank Premises . .	133,210.57
		Shares of and loans to controlled companies (St. James Land Co., Ltd. *See below)	311,480.80
		Non-current loans, est. loss provided for	385,281.88
		Other Assets	361,400.86
			\$67,868,343.84

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Dividends	\$480,000.00	Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, 29th September, 1923 .	\$134,858.17
To Officers' Pension Fund	37,130.86	Net profits for the year after deducting expenses of management, reservation for interest accrued on deposits, exchange, and provision for bad and doubtful debts	577,544.53
To provide for Dominion Government Taxes	62,000.00		712,402.70
Leaving at credit of Profit and Loss Account, 30th September, 1924 . .	133,271.84		
	712,402.70		

Auditors' Report to the Shareholders

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts of The Molsons Bank at the Head Office and with certified returns received from its Branches. We have checked and verified the Cash, Investments and Securities at the Chief Office in Montreal at 30th September, 1924, and we have also during the year verified the Cash and Securities held at the Chief Office and other important Branches of the Bank.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank; we certify that the above Balance Sheet is as shown by the books of the Bank, and in our opinion discloses the true condition of the Bank on 30th September, 1924.

LEMUEL CUSHING, GEORGE C. McDONALD, Auditors.
Chartered Accountants

Montreal, 29th October, 1924.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wm. Molson Macpherson, *Honorary President*
F. W. Molson, *President* W. A. Black, *Vice-President*.
Wm. M. Birks John W. Ross
J. M. McIntyre A. O. Dawson

Edward C. Pratt, *General Manager*.

THE ST. JAMES LAND COMPANY, LIMITED. Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 30th September, 1924.

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
*The rights of the Company in an emplacement conveyed to Insurance Exchange Corporation, Limited, by a 99 years' lease (emphyteutic lease), and in the building thereon constructed by Insurance Exchange Corporation, Limited, as at 29th September, 1923	Capital \$ 20,000.00
Expended on the building during the year	Capital Surplus 180,000.00
	Due The Molsons Bank 111,480.80
	\$311,480.80

*NOTE: The St. James Land Company's rights in the above described emplacement and building have been hypothecated by The St. James Land Company, Limited, to the extent of \$440,000.00 to secure bonds of Insurance Exchange Corporation, Limited, for the payment of which amount The St. James Land Company, Limited, is not personally liable.

Certified to be a correct statement.

H. A. HARRIES,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Signed for identification with our report.

W. A. BLACK,
President.

LEMUEL CUSHING, GEORGE C. McDONALD, Auditors.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have audited the books of The St. James Land Company, Limited, for the year ending 30th September, 1924, and we certify that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the company.

LEMUEL CUSHING, GEORGE C. McDONALD, Auditors.
Chartered Accountants

Montreal, 27th October, 1924.

Raising Minks for Profit

Continued from Page 8

the male in day about with the females he is to mate with, from about the third week in March till about April 10, unless you are sure that he has successfully mated with an animal, when you do not have to turn him in again. However, if they do not quarrel let them run together as it will do no harm.

At the time for the young to be born do not fool about the pens any more than necessary, and do not allow strangers to bother around. Neither do any new work around there that will require a lot of hammering. After the young are born do not be curious and start looking into the nest. Wait until they are about five weeks old and then when the mother is out of the box you can take a peep and see how many young there are.

Do not handle the young. Give the young minks all they will eat and to spare. Keep a pan of whole or skim-milk before them all the time, but be sure that it is fresh. All sorts of whole fish such as perch, suckers, etc., are good if easily available. Lean meat is a good substitute for the fish, and once in a while give them a small feed of liver. They should be weaned when they are about eight or nine weeks old.

The Alberta Livestock Pool

Function of pool is to collect, forward, and to sell livestock—Locals to perform first two duties—Central organization to be selling agency only

PROGRESS with the proposed livestock pool in Alberta has been retarded because of the difficulty in finding a workable plan which would give sufficient authority to the central office without encroaching on the local livestock shipping units, some of which have served their respective territory with eminent success for several years. An agreement has been finally reached. The central office will be charged with the entire responsibility of selling the livestock while all matter relating to collecting and forwarding shipments will be in the hands of the locals.

Commenting further on the plans as agreed upon, W. F. Stevens, secretary, contributes the following to The Guide: The central body will consist of seven directors from among whom there will be chosen the president and vice-president; there will be also a secretary-treasurer who may or may not be a director.

The province will be divided as equally as possible into seven districts, each of which will elect one director.

Each of these districts will be subdivided into a number of shipping associations.

Each shipping association will elect one delegate to the annual convention of the pool.

The delegates from the various shipping associations in each district will elect the director for that district.

The directors thus elected will elect the president and vice-president and employ the secretary.

The local shipping associations will nominate the shipping agent for the area covered by the respective associations, but he will be appointed by the board of directors.

Contract signers will be required to agree to deliver to the pool all their cattle, sheep and hogs that they have for sale, with the following exceptions:

- (a) Registered livestock for breeding purposes.
- (b) Dairy cattle for dairy purposes.
- (c) Fat cattle to be used to supply a local beef ring.

One contract signer may sell to another contract signer at any time.

Separate records will be kept of the class of animals supplied by each contributor to the pool, and he will be given his pro rata of the earnings of the class of animals to which he has contributed.

The objective of the pool is two thousand (2,000) cars of livestock per year, estimating twenty-five (25) head of cattle, eighty (80) head of hogs and one hundred (100) sheep per car.

Local shipping associations may be incorporated or unincorporated, as the members deem best suited to their conditions.

The directors elected by the delegates chosen by the signers of the contract will select the marketing agency.

The primary object of the pool is that of securing larger net returns to the livestock growers of Alberta. The

means by which it is hoped to accomplish this are:

Eliminating expense, classifying the product and securing higher prices because of its uniformity; and mobilizing the product and securing higher prices because of its volume.

A large item in the cost of marketing livestock is the drover's time and expense incurred in locating and dealing for the stock. Under a contract system this expense will to a large extent be eliminated.

The directors of the pool have recognized from the beginning that internal competition or any form of overlapping or competition between existing co-operative marketing enterprises is undesirable, and in order to avoid such competition, considerable delay has occurred in the completion of the details of the new pool. The provisional directors have now brought their work to the point where it is felt that this overlapping and competition is easily avoidable, and where they believe they can justly expect to receive general support from the livestock producers of the province.

Canada's Future Rival

The Japanese are gradually turning from a rice and fish-eating people to wheat and meat. Many car loads of live cattle have been exported across the Pacific from Vancouver during the past 12 months. This trade has barely commenced yet, but as years go on may assume large proportions.

The only possible rival to Canada in the Japanese meat trade is Northern Manchuria, and the situation in this little known part of the world should be interesting to all stock raisers.

A very small portion of the total resources of the livestock industry of this country (Northern Manchuria), is being utilized at the present time. This is partly due to the fact that the important markets of Siberia are practically closed to trade. More than 50 per cent. of the meat trade of Northern Manchuria is in the hands of a British firm, which maintains a modern packing plant at Harbin.

The Kinghan Mountains form the border line between the barn-fed cattle industry and nomadic steppe herding. The entire territory from Tsitsikar to Harbin and Kwangchentze, on both sides of the Chinese Eastern Railway line, represents regions of farms with well-developed cereal culture and important trading centres. However, colonization has not penetrated east of the Kinghan Mountains into what is known as the steppe country, with its enormous area and sparse population of nomadic tribes.

The principal centres for the trade in cattle are Hailar and Manchuria. At these two points all of the more important cattle dealers maintain agents or branch offices. A total of 45,863 head was slaughtered during 1922 in northern Manchuria. However, this is small in



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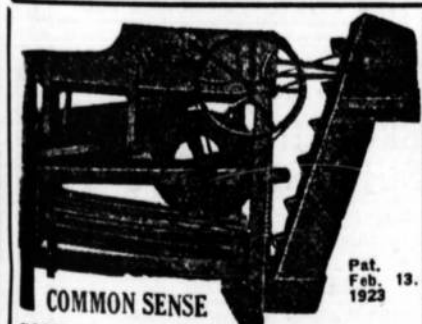
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It isn't every one who has the good luck to strike a flowing well, which delivers as much water as this one belonging to Edwin Carter, Rembrandt, Man. Mr. Carter says there is a shortage of water in all the country round about, but this strike was made at 62 feet.

The 1925 New



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comparison with the former times, during the imperial regime, when in Hailer alone 25,000 head were slaughtered annually, as against 4,000 at the present time. The best meat cattle come from the district south of Hailer, on the plains watered by the Kurlyn River. This region could easily supply 30,000 head of horned cattle and 500,000 sheep. During 1922, 104,897 sheep were slaughtered in northern Manchuria.

Hog raising takes first place among the industries of the densely-populated districts of northern Manchuria. According to the economic bureau of the Chinese Eastern Railway, there are approximately 3,200,000 hogs in the Anda, Harbin, and southern districts.

The breeding of domestic pigs was begun very early in China (more than 3,000 years B.C.), but in spite of this and the fact that the industry has grown enormously, but little attention is paid to the improvement of breeds. However, the Chinese hog is remarkable for its fertility and early maturity.

No reliable data are obtainable as to the number of hogs slaughtered, inasmuch as the majority of them are home killed, and are prepared on the farms. Public slaughterhouses kill on an average 900,000 animals yearly.—Chas. E. Hope, Langley Fort, B.C.

Community Indebted to Dairy Cow

Wm. Leison, St. Walburg, Sask., recently passed through Winnipeg on the way east, where he expects to purchase nine car loads of dairy cattle, chiefly Ayrshires, for patrons of his creameries in north-western Saskatchewan.

Five years ago, Mr. Leison was induced by Canadian National Railway Colonization officials, to establish a creamery in the St. Walburg district, which is 80 miles north of North Battleford. Today, he has three creameries in full operation, one at St. Walburg, one at Mervin, and one at Maidstone, the latter being on the C.N.R. main line west of Battleford, and his annual output of creamery butter has reached half-a-million pounds. The steady increase in the production of his creameries illustrates, he said, the general development of that section of Saskatchewan in which he operates. In 1920 his output was 33,000 pounds; in 1921, 66,000 pounds; in 1922, 160,000;

in 1923, 350,000, and this year, 500,000 pounds. There was a good deal of dry weather in the north country this year, Mr. Leison said, a condition which prevented him from realizing a hope of doubling the production of 1923. The creameries saved the economic situation for the farmers, for the steady income from their cream made up for a great deal of the crop shortage, and will encourage them to extend their dairying activities. Mr. Leison's entire output of butter has been sold for export to Great Britain.

Mr. Leison is now on the way to Eastern Canada to purchase nine car loads of dairy cattle, about 240 head. These will be chiefly Ayrshires, and will include nine or ten sires. The cattle will be of high quality, none over five years old, and all will be subjected to the tuberculin test, and be inspected as to general health. Mr. Leison will purchase this stock for patrons of his creameries who are paying cash. Last year he brought in eight car loads.

Speaking about the country north of St. Walburg, Mr. Leison declared that some of the finest land in Saskatchewan was to be found in the Loon and Midnight Lake districts, and that the settlers there were producing splendid grain crops.

The provincial government has promised to build a road of standard grade to these settlements next year, a distance of 40 miles, Mr. Leison states.—Alan N. Longstaff.

100 Per Cent. Goitre Proof

Superintendent Tinline, lately moved from the Scott Experiment Station to Brandon, to replace Dean McKillican, states that in his work at the former place, potassium iodide has given 100 per cent. results against goitre. Before the employment of this newly popularized medicament, losses in the sheep flock from goitre was a common occurrence.

Mr. Tinline gives the following instructions with regard to administering potassium iodide. Place 25 pounds of ordinary salt on a canvas or a clean floor in a warm room. Dissolve a half pound of potassium iodide in one imperial pint of water. Sprinkle the solution over the dry salt and mix



Co-operative Slaughter House

The above is a co-operatively-built and operated slaughter house at Grandview, Man. It was built jointly by the shareholders in the three beef rings which have operated in that locality for the past three years. Each of these rings when they started consisted of 20 shares, but a reduction in the number of shares in one ring, and a subdivision of some of the shares in all the rings has brought about a state of affairs by which nearly 80 families receive fresh meat all summer. The local butcher is reported to have said that the operation of these beef rings has not cut into his business appreciably, because these farmers would not have heavy purchasers of fresh meat in any case. That is sufficient proof in itself to show what the beef ring does in raising the standard of living in the country.

The initial cost of the slaughter house was raised by a levy of \$15 on each share in the three rings. It is a very conveniently laid out plant, with an incinerator for offal, which may be seen in the left background.

All the cattle contributed to the three rings are killed and partitioned by a slaughterman from the town, who receives \$5.00 per head for his work. All animals must be steer beef, between two and three years old, of good finish, and dressing between 400 and 500 lbs. A committee of three passes on all animals of doubtful quality. Jas. Rankin and C. B. McLean, are, respectively, president and secretary of this organization.

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thoroughly at once. Keep the salt before the ewes during the greater part of the gestation period, preferably inside the shed in a small box nailed to the wall.

Each ewe will usually eat from one-third to one-half pound of salt per month during the winter. The price of potassium iodide varies from six to eight dollars per pound, depending where and in what quantities it is purchased. It is generally procurable from the office of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' warehouse in Regina.

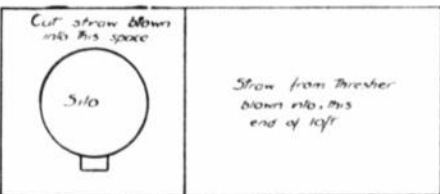
The Enclosed Silo

With all its advantages over underground silos, the upright type of silo has one serious drawback which will continue to militate against its popularity in this country, and that is the ease with which the contents are frozen.

The question often occurs, "Why not have the silo in the barn?" The usual objections are that the silo takes too much valuable floor-space, that it makes the barn dark and damp, and that liquids draining from the newly-filled silo make a mudhole of the barn floor. Against this it may be argued that concrete gutters will take care of seepage, that attendants do most of their winter work under cover, and that the silo is better protected from the weather, with consequently less trouble from contracting and expansion from the sun and rain of summer.

Andrew Graham has a layout in his stable that provides some more reasons why an enclosed silo is the only thing for a farmer who has to winter high-class stock. Mr. Graham raises pure-bred Shorthorns, Oxford sheep and Yorkshire pigs. Prospective buyers are in constant attendance at his farm. The condition of the stock and an appearance of order about the place are thus paramount considerations.

But more than this, the enclosed silo makes possible a novel economy in the use of straw. It should first be explained that he has a very large barn,



The floor plan of Andrew Graham's barn loft at Roland, Man.

with a fine Gothic roof, which gives the maximum amount of loft space, almost free of obstruction. This loft is partitioned in such a way that the silo, rising through the loft floor, nearly to the roof, is penned off. At threshing time the grain separator fills the large end of the mow with long straw. Sometime later in the fall, the pen about the silo is filled with cut straw. This makes a sort of frost proof blanket for the sides of the silo.

Every evening the feed for the next day is thrown down the chute, cut straw and silage together. They lie in a heap on the concrete floor, the straw taking up the fragrant juices of the "canned corn." That means that all straw is consumed without waste, its feeding value tremendously enhanced.

Consider this, too, says Mr. Graham. A silo so enclosed does not require a top. To begin with that means less initial cost. Then, too, a silo without a top can be filled right to the lip, increasing the storage space for a given capital outlay in silo construction.

The farmer who has to climb a 30-foot silo on a cold day, with a stiff north wind blowing, or his neighbor who has to tease out a few stubborn forkfuls from the awkward sloping face of a trench silo, may well envy Mr. Graham the forethought which enables him to walk into his silo over a surface of cut straw and work protected from wind in a silo free from frost.

Silage Without Cutting

The question is often asked, "Can a crop be successfully ensiled without being put through a blower or cutting-box?" Farmers who are experienced with trench silos are almost unanimous in advising that the silage be cut up, because the risk is too great in storing

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before wallpaper will adhere to it. Or covering the outside with coats of rich concrete will help a great deal, and will also make the chimney much safer from fire.

Whatever treatment is used, it will always help to allow a little reservoir at the bottom of chimney, where the creosote can run down and collect.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

standard and increasing the returns to the farmer.

The Women's Section has a permanent marketing committee, which is doing excellent work, and is in constant touch with the Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

72. In 1922, the Women's Section secured the establishment of a Public Speaking Course for women at the University of Saskatchewan, and also of a short course for rural girls at Regina College.

The Women's Section, as well as the association itself, is constantly working in the cause of education.

(To be continued.)

Presents Farmers' Case

George F. Edwards, and R. M. Johnson, president and vice-president, of the S.G.G.A., had an interview with Hon. W. R. Motherwell and other federal ministers in Regina, on Monday, November 3, on the occasion of their visit along with Premier King, in the course of which they urged that the Crows' Nest Pass agreement, which was abolished by the recent decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners, should be restored. In a brief reply to the representations the Hon. W. R. Motherwell stated definitely that the agreement would have to be restored.

The deputation also urged that the amendments to the Bank Act, recommended by the Banking and Commerce Committee of the federal house last year should be inserted in the act.

In a statement on the tariff question, Mr. Edwards pointed out that if prosperity is to be restored to Canada the first essential will be a return of agricultural prosperity. While recognizing that the tariff reductions of last session were a step in the right direction, it was held that a reduction in the tariff on boots, shoes, woolen and cotton goods, and other commodities which contribute to the cost of living would be of greater benefit than the reduction on machinery which took place at the last session of parliament. They contended that the agricultural industry in the West did not exist to keep other more or less unnatural industries alive, but that if agriculture could be made profitable, other industries natural to the country would develop without artificial aids.

In a conversation with Premier MacKenzie King, Mr. Edwards pointed out that the farmers' organizations of the West for many years had gone on record as being strongly in favor of the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, as a means of reducing production costs. He stated that the present economic condition of the farming community was due to the great disparity between costs of production and crop returns, and that the completion of the railway would do much to reduce the disparity. While the West had some advantages as to climate, it had to contend on the other hand with the disadvantage of being a long distance from the ultimate market. Every government for the past 40 years, he said, had been promising the West the Hudson Bay Railway, and western farmers considered they had every right to look to the present government to fulfill its pledges. He said that the credit of Canada was good, and so long as they could find money for other projects, they could find money if they would to complete the Hudson Bay Railway.

S.G.G.A. Notes

The Little Quill Grain Growers' Association, of which Miss Edna Hewgill is secretary, is going to have an interesting time this winter. Miss Hewgill is seeking information on lantern slides, travelling libraries, etc., which are to be utilized in connection with their winter program. Pictures, music and

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The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

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the stuff long as it comes from the field. Many a farmer has stowed away a lovely crop of corn and when he opened his pit in the winter found that he had something not much better than a manure pile.

The experience of Robert Takvam, a dairyman, of Carman, Man., illustrates the exception. For two years now he has put his corn into a trench silo without cutting, and has made a first-class feed without any more than the normal amount of spoilage.

Mr. Takvam has a large silo, 60 by 16 feet, and 12 feet deep. He lives in a district where corn is seldom frozen, and enjoys the advantage of being able to put it into the silo in just the right condition. The bundles are all laid down in the trench in orderly fashion, lengthwise of the silo. When he comes to using it, sections are cut off from the end with a hay-knife.

In storing the silage he does no tramping whatever, apart from what is done by wagons and horses bringing the corn in. But he does soak the silage. In the above trench he puts 15 tanks of water. It is impossible to get too much water, he says, provided the soil has good, natural drainage. His silo is situated within 75 yards of a deeply-cut river bank, so that standing water never troubles.

After the silage is all in and the water applied, he places a covering of straw or chaff over all. Last year he broadcasted a bushel-and-a-half of oats on the silage, which, growing up through the straw added to the protective mat and reduced spoilage at the surface.

In following this system, Mr. Takvam drew upon his experience in his native Norway. In the section of that country where he came from, timothy is an important crop. The first cutting is dried and put up into hay in much the same manner as we do in this country. If the weather is dry enough the second crop is also made into hay, but not infrequently rainy weather sets in just when the second cutting is ready and the possibility of making hay is absolutely precluded. The hay is then ensiled in long trenches in the field, and a copious supply of water used to guard against spoilage.

Mr. Takvam's motto is, "Water is more important than tramping in preventing spoilage."

Creosote in Chimney

Quite frequently we get enquiries from our readers complaining about the creosote, or condensed moisture from the smoke striking through the chimney walls and ruining plaster and wallpaper. This trouble is found worst

when green or half-seasoned wood is used, but similar trouble is often found with dry wood or soft coal under unfavorable conditions.

This deposit of creosote materials is due to the moisture in the smoke being condensed on the inside of the chimney when the latter is so cold as to chill the smoke below the point of saturation. There are really four ways of improving the situation.

One is to manage the fire in such a way that less moisture will be formed. Green or half-dry wood contains a great deal of water, and this, probably, is the chief cause of trouble. Dry, seasoned wood will be better than green wood, or it may be found necessary to burn some coal with the wood to keep down moisture. Also, if the fire is fed oftener and with smaller amounts, care being taken so far as possible to have a blaze going when fresh fuel is put in. Instead of shutting up the stove tight and allowing the pipe and chimney to stand full of hot, stagnant smoke, it is better to have an opening through which air can be admitted above the fire, and thus slow draft be kept up through the pipe and chimney. If this fresh air can be admitted close above the fire, it is that much better.

Another method is to prevent the smoke in the chimney from being chilled. Wherever possible the chimney should be of double construction, a smooth, tile lining with brick or concrete outside. Such a construction will seldom give any trouble from condensation. Also the chimney should, so far as possible, be near the centre of the house, partly to keep the chimney from being chilled by cold winds and partly so that the heat from the chimney will help to warm the house. Where the chimney is already constructed, and it is not desirable to remodel it, much help can often be secured by putting a galvanized extension at the top to give a greater draft and a faster movement of smoke through the flue. I think that this, with a cold air opening in the stove above the fire, will help most cases. An effective way of jacketing the chimney is to put strips at the corners, then put on galvanized lath, and then cover with two coats of cement plaster.

Finally, the outside of the chimney may be treated to prevent the creosote from striking through and spoiling the walls. Painting the outside when perfectly dry with three or four coats of shellac, or of paint well thinned with oil, will help a great deal in this regard. Plenty of time should be allowed between coats to allow it to strike in. This will have to be sized

good literature, will do much to bring brightness, sociability, and a knowledge of the master minds of the world to those who attend the meetings, and will materially benefit the whole community.

Apparently the members of the Le Roy local of the S.G.G.A. are nothing if not thorough, if we may judge by a resolution just passed by them dealing with the Crows' Nest Pass agreement. The resolution reads as follows: "We, the Le Roy local of the S.G.G.A., strongly protest the cancellation of the Crows' Nest Pass agreement, and condemn the Railroad Commission for so doing." There is no beating about the bush here.

Stones Rest G.G.A., of Esk, Sask., has forwarded the sum of \$10 to the Central office as a donation to the Central Relief Fund, along with membership fees. The members of the local are deserving of sincere thanks for the substantial donation, which will do much to lighten the burden now being borne by others in less fortunate circumstances.

Neville local is apparently in good shape, as the president, A. M. Carleton, believes they will be able to make a very good showing in the Robertson Shield Contest. He is also anxious to have Neville included in the list of meetings in connection with the coming membership campaign. It is hoped to include Neville in the list when this is drafted.

A payment of \$34 by the Rich Valley local, at Shellbrook, brings the membership for 1924 up to 41, an increase of 20 per cent. over 1923. E. O. Warren, the secretary, and other officials are to be congratulated on this advance.

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Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, Que.

Fruit Growing in Southern Alberta

By John Glambeck, Milo, Alta.



In John Glambeck's Orchard

ANOTHER year has passed and another harvest gathered. It has been rather an odd year, and in many districts of Alberta, both north and south, the grain yields have been very disappointing, in fact, thousands of farmers never harvested a bushel. Along the line of fruit growing, especially plums and apples, it has been a bumper crop year, and I for one, am more firmly convinced than ever before that every farmer, at least in the better parts of southern Alberta, can, and will, in the near future, raise practically all his own fruit, both large and small, providing he will surround his home with a proper shelter-belt.

Last winter was hard on trees, and for the first time in many years no snow fell to protect them. The Manitoba maples suffered considerably, and the tops froze back in many plantations, my own included. The ash and caragana did not suffer at all, and came through in fine shape, neither did the absence of snow and warm spells appear to hurt the fruit trees.

My strawberry plants (Senator Dunlap) gave early evidence of a big crop. But after getting a few meals from them the extreme hot, dry weather of early July, set in, and dried up the later berries. Right here is where the overbearing kind scored this year. Those who had overbearing plants in my neighborhood had a big harvest of berries after the good rains set in in August. Currants and gooseberries for some reason or other, did not fruit as heavy as in other years.

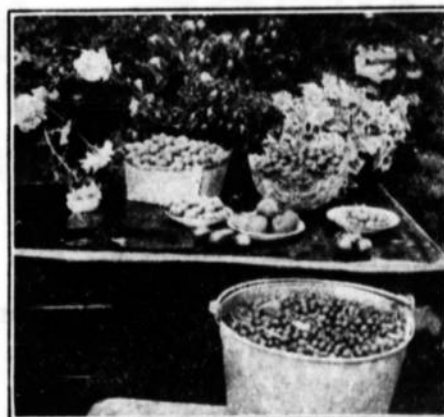
Fruit Trees Loaded

But both plum and crab apple trees gave an immense crop. One yellow Siberian crab apple tree had about a million apples on it. I have never seen such a crop before on one single tree, and I was raised right in the fruit belt of Denmark. I have two solid rows of Manitoba native plum trees, a mixed variety from tart to sweet, practically every tree was loaded with fine fruit, all ripened long before there was any danger of frost. Those plums are not large, and people coming from the fruit districts of the East, or from B.C., would perhaps not think much of them, but the prairie children, whose knowledge about fruit is mostly derived from picture books, if let loose among those plum trees of mine, when fruit was ripe, well, they would simply think they had struck the garden of Eden.

I have six Cheney plum trees, all bearing good-size, reddish plums, as fine tasting as any plums for sale in local stores. The Opata plum tree gave a tremendous yield this year. Compass cherries and Sand cherries also yielded a big crop. Among the half-a-dozen different kind of crab apple trees I have growing, I like the Transcendent the best. It is large and juicy, can be used for pie, and children will eat them if you let them. Above all, these apples makes fine pickles and preserves. These and the various other crab apple trees gave a big yield this year. Last

but not least, I have six standard real apple trees, two of these bore fruit this year for the first time. It was a medium-size apple, one sweet in taste; the other mellowey. It is so long since I bought and planted these apple trees that I have forgotten their right name. Now, when I first began to plant fruit trees, and all my friends predicted failure, I naturally tried to obtain the hardiest kind that was warranted to grow and fruit all the way between the international boundary and the North Pole. But I have discovered that under proper protection, at least in this part of Alberta, it is just as easy to grow the better sorts, that is, those adapted for the West, than the inferior kinds, and henceforth I shall plant only the best kind of those tried and in nurseries in Western Canada.

That many farmers are beginning to take more interest in the planting of shelter and fruit trees were evidenced here this summer. All through the summer there was scarcely a Sunday where one or more cars loaded with people did not visit my place, asking to see the orchard. Many of these visitors expressed their amazement of what they never before would believe could be accomplished in that line on the naked prairie. Some of them brought their grown-up children so they could, for the first time in their life, see real apples and plums growing on real trees.



Mrs. T. H. Clements, Binscarth, Man., sent us the above picture of the fruits grown in their farm garden. The fruit display consists of Transcendent crab apples and the following plums: Sapa, Opata, Aitken, Hanska and two native varieties. Mr. Clements is much interested in fruit growing and in ornamental trees. He has had success in growing Progressive overbearing and Superb July-bearing strawberries, and looks forward to a wide range of fruits growing on Manitoba farms.

Supt. Fairfield's last report states that at Lethbridge both cross-bred and standard apples wintered well and set fruit, the Saunders' hybrids being particularly well loaded. The hybrid crabs most highly recommended are Sylvia, Tony, Prince, Osman and Norman.

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IDEAL PRODUCTS
DESK H. WATERFORD, ONT.

Your Account Book and Your Bank Book

If your account book shows a profit, that profit should be recorded in your bank book as entries of deposits or else it is likely to dwindle away.

It is a good plan to use the two books together. Estimate your profits in one and then transfer them to the other where they will grow even greater by the systematic addition of interest. Open a Savings Account with us at our nearest branch.

"A Bank Where Small Accounts Are Welcome"



Bank of Montreal

Established over 100 years

Total Assets in excess of \$650,000,000

Lake Freight Rates Doubled

With the close of lake navigation only three or four weeks away, freight rates are showing a decidedly higher tendency, and the prices asked Wednesday afternoon are just doubled to what they were ten days ago to both Buffalo and Bay ports. There does not appear to be any particular reason for the advance in rates, as the demand for space is not keen, with plenty available. Ten days ago the rate quoted to Bay ports was two cents per bushel, and to Buffalo one and three-quarter cents. These are the rates that have practically prevailed all fall, and there has been more of a lack of business than of tonnage, and the same condition prevails today, and in spite of this, rates on Wednesday increased one cent per bushel to Bay ports, and from half a cent to three-quarters of a cent to Buffalo, the rate now being asked by vessel brokers being four cents and three and a half respectively.

It is difficult to learn just what are the reasons of the big advance, as shippers and other buyers of boat space are loath to make any charges against the transportation companies. Apparently these shippers, or at least the largest of them, are not affected by the increase, as they had previously contracted for all the space required until the close of navigation at the low rates prevailing ten days or two weeks ago. The smaller shipper desiring to secure space today will be forced to pay the higher rates, no matter whether he secures it from the vessel brokers or from shippers who are willing to resell on the advance. One thing is absolutely certain—the farmer will be forced to pay the higher rate on every bushel carried across the lakes from now till the close of navigation.

From what can be learned around the grain exchange, it would appear that a number of American boats have tied up for the winter owing to the tight business that was going on. It is now alleged that the boats that are still prepared to carry grain eastward from the head of the lakes have passed into the control of certain Canadian transportation companies at the low rates previously prevailing, and will now only carry grain at the high rates now asked. It is stated that there are eight Canadian government boats plying on the Great Lakes, but these are all under charter to private companies.

The rates at this time last year were quoted at two and a quarter cents to Buffalo and two and three-quarter cents to Bay ports.

It is believed that if the coasting laws were lifted at this time, permitting American boats to carry grain from one Canadian port to another, the American boats that have now tied up for the winter would again be available, and that rates would immediately be reduced, if not to the full extent of the recent advance, it would be at least cut in half.—Manitoba Free Press.

The Window-Gazer

Continued from Page 7

"I see that. But where did you learn the language?"

"Well, a fellow taught me that—man I met at Ypres. He could have whistled back the dodo, I think. He knew all kinds of calls—said all the wild things answered to them."

"Was he a great naturalist?"

The cheerful vanity faded from Spence's face, leaving it sombre.

"He—would have been," he said briefly.

Miss Farr asked no more questions. It was a restful way she had. And perhaps because she did not ask, the professor felt an unaccustomed impulse. "He was a wonderful chap," he volunteered. "There are few like him in a generation. It seemed—rather a waste."

The girl nodded. "Used or wasted—it's as it happens," she said. "There is no plan."

"That's a heathen sentiment!" The professor recovered his cheerfulness. "A sentiment not at all suited for the contemplation of extreme youth."

"I am not extremely young."

"You? I was referring to our brother. He is becoming uneasy again. What's the matter with him?"

Whatever was the matter, it reached, at that moment, an acute stage and Sami disappeared through the door into the kitchen. Perhaps his ears were sharper than theirs and his eyes keener. He may have seen a large umbrella coming across the clearing.

Miss Farr frowned. "Sami is afraid of father," she explained briefly. The door opened as she added, "I wonder why?"

"A caprice of childhood, my daughter," said the old doctor mildly. "Who indeed can account for the vagaries of the young?"

"They are usually quite easy to account for," replied his daughter, coldly. "You must have frightened the child sometime."

"Tut, tut, my dear. How could an old fogey like myself frighten anyone?"

"I don't know. But I should like to."

Father and daughter looked at each other for a moment. And again the captive on the sofa found himself disliking intensely the glance of the old man's pale blue eyes. He was glad to see that they fell before the grey eyes of the girl.

"Well, well!" murmured Dr. Farr vaguely, looking away. "It doesn't matter. It doesn't matter. Tut, tut, a trifle!"

"I don't think so," said she. And abruptly she went out after the child.

"Fanciful, very fanciful," murmured the old man, looking after her. "And stubborn, very stubborn. A bad fault in one so young. But," beaming benevolently upon his guest, "we must not trouble you with our small domestic discords. You are much better, I see, much better. That is good."

"Getting along very nicely, thanks," said Spence. "I was able to change position this morning without assistance."

"Only that?" The doctor's dis- appointment was patent. "Come, we should progress better than that. If you will allow me to prescribe—"

"Thank you—no. I feel quite satisfied with the treatment prescribed by old Bones—I mean by my friend, Dr. Rogers. He understands the case thoroughly. One must be patient."

"Quite so, quite so." The curiously blurred face of the doctor seemed for a moment to take on sharper lines. Spence had observed it do this before under stress of feeling. But as the exact feeling which caused the change was usually obscure, it seemed safest to

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SPECIAL TRAINS and Tourist Sleepers

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PLAN YOUR TRIP

ignore it altogether. He was growing quite expert at ignoring things. For, quite contrary to the usual trend of his character, he was reacting to the urge of a growing desire to stay where he wasn't wanted. He didn't reason about it. He did not even admit it. But it moved in his mind.

"I'm not fretting at all about being tied up here," he went on cheerfully. "I find the air quite stimulating. I believe I could work here. In fact, I have some notes with me which I may elaborate. I fancy that, as you said in your letters, Miss Farr will prove a most capable secretary. I am going to ask her to help me."

"Are you indeed?" The doctor's tone was polite but absent.

"You do not object, I hope?" "Object—why should I object? But Desire is busy, very busy. I doubt if her duties will spare her. I doubt it very much."

"Naturally, I should wish to offer her ample remuneration."

Again the loose lines of the strange old face seemed to sharpen. There was a growing eagerness in the pale eyes . . . but it died.

"Even in that case," said Dr. Farr regretfully, "I fear it will be impossible."

Spence pressed this particular point no further. He had found out what he wanted to know, namely, that his host's desire to see the last of him was stronger even than his desire for money. His own desire to see more of his host strengthened in proportion.

"Even in that case," said Dr. Farr, herself, he suggested, smoothly. "Since you have personally no objection. If she is unwilling to oblige me, of course—"

"I will speak to her," promised the doctor.

Spence smiled. "What surprises me, doctor," he went on, pushing a little further, "is how you have managed to keep so very intelligent a secretary in so restricted an environment. The stronger one's wings, the stronger the temptation to use them."

He had expected to strike fire with this, but the pale eyes looked placidly past him.

"Desire has left me, at times, but—she has always come back." The old man's voice was very gentle, almost caressing, and should certainly have provided no reason for the chill that crept up his hearer's spine.

"She has never found work suited to her, perhaps," suggested Spence. "If you will allow me—"

"You are very kind," the velvet was off the doctor's voice now. He rose with a certain travesty of dignity. "But I may say that I desire—that I will tolerate—no interference. My daughter's future shall be her father's care."

Spence laughed. It was an insulting laugh, and he knew it. But the contrast between the grandiloquent words and the ridiculous figure which uttered them was too much for him. Besides, though the most courteous of men, he deliberately wished to be insulting. He couldn't help it. There rose up in him, suddenly, a wild and unreasoning anger that mere paternity could place anyone (and especially a young girl with cool, grey eyes) in the power of such a caricature of manhood.

"Really?" said Spence. There was everything in the word that tone could utter of challenge and derision. He raised himself upon his elbow. The doctor, who had been closely contemplating his umbrella, looked up slowly. The eyes of the two men met. . . . Spence had never seen eyes like that . . . they dazzled him like sudden sunlight on a blade of steel . . . they clung to his mind and bewildered it . . . he forgot the question at issue . . . he forgot—

Just then Li Ho opened the kitchen door.

"Get 'um lunch now," said Li Ho, in his toneless drawl. "Like 'um egg fried? Like 'um boiled?"

Spence sank back upon his pillow. "Like 'um any old way!" he said.

His voice sounded a little breathless.

The doctor, once again absorbed in the contemplation of his umbrella, went out.

(To be continued next week.)

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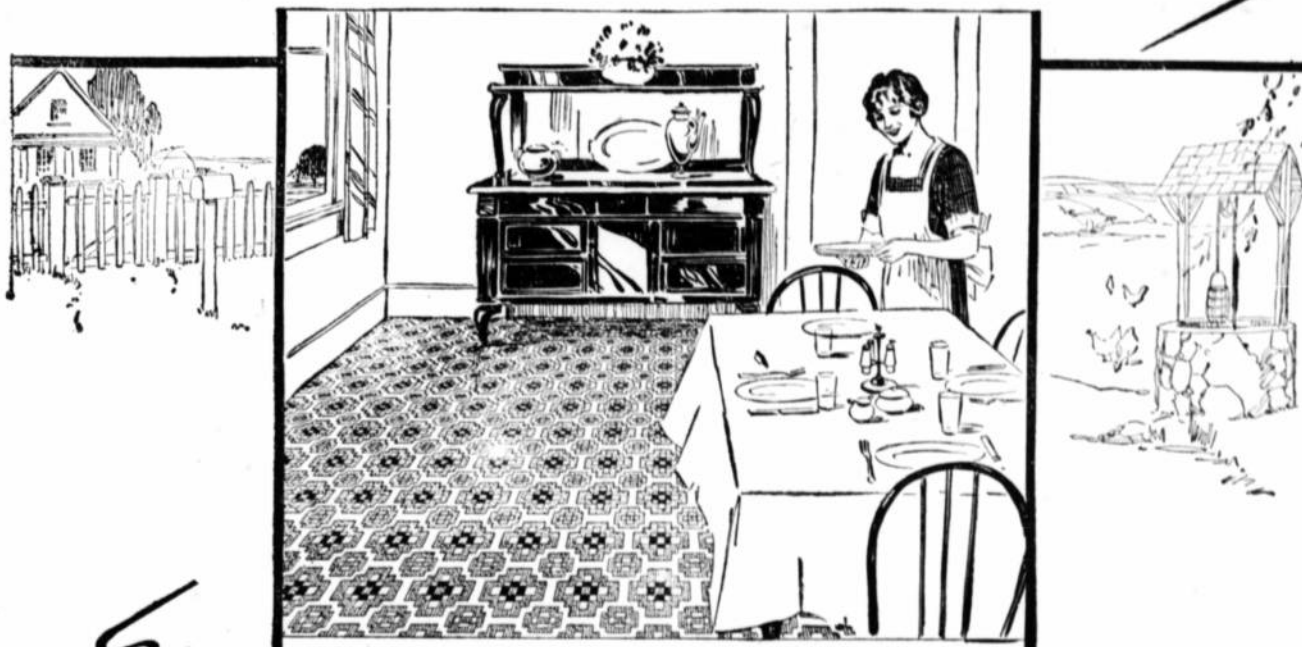
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Dominion Linoleum undamaged. Spilled food, grease or liquids can not harm it. A light mopping removes all trace of such accidents. Easy to clean, easy to keep clean, Dominion Linoleum adds beauty and brightness to the dining room or any room—and gives complete satisfaction for many, many years.

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Always turn over the edge and look for the burlap back. This identifies genuine Dominion Linoleum and Linoleum Rugs and is your guarantee of satisfactory service.



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Possess all the practical and durable features of Dominion Linoleum and are made in all the popular sizes. Require no tacking or fastening of any kind, can be easily moved from room to room, and wears for years without tearing, cracking or fading.

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THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL

A Friend of the Family

Selling Methods on the Farm

A means of bringing producer and consumer together

—By Marilla R. Whitmore

TOO much has been written about farm production; too little about farm selling methods or farm salesmanship. The farmer has long been the support of an army of toll-takers, known as commission dealers or middlemen. Is it not reasonable to suppose that the average consumer is just as anxious to save a dollar on his purchases as we are to get an extra dollar for our products?

By selling direct from farm to consumer the producer gets more for his product, and at the same time the consumer gets more for his dollar. The only person to lose by this transaction is the middleman.

Have you farmers ever stopped to think that advertising sells you everything you buy and at a profit? Advertising will sell anything you produce and at a profit. Perhaps, having been raised in a newspaper office the value of advertising comes home to me clearer than it does to the average farmer. I have seen merchants fail totally, all because they failed to advertise, and the rival firm believing in extensive advertising, made the sales and put his competitor out of business. It never fails.

The farmer who advertised his sales or his produce in those days was the farmer who was making good.

There is a mistaken idea that advertising is a very mysterious thing. This is far from being the truth. Short words, open meanings and clear statements are the things that make up a money-getting advertisement.

Here is what a small advertisement in our country newspaper, in southern Iowa, did:

In November, 1922, Chester Wilcox, had a hundred tons of No. 2 alfalfa hay, not suitable for fancy trade, but

good enough for ordinary purposes. As he desired to clean up on this hay in quick time, he came to my father, who was editing a farm paper, and put it up to him as to the advisability of advertising. Now, I happened to be visiting home at the time, and being on a farm, was very much interested in all matters pertaining to farm sales, so listened carefully to what my father said.

"Well, Wilcox," he said, "I'll write you a forty-word 'reader'-style ad," which he did, telling the man that it would cost him \$5.00 to run it in three issues.

"But," protested Wilcox, "that is very expensive. Suppose that I do not sell even a ton of my hay, then I will be out my five and my trouble."

"Now, look here, Wilcox, I will run your ad. and if you do not sell all you have, and could have sold more, I will run your ad. free of charge, but if you do sell, then I will expect you to furnish me with my Christmas turkey."

This seemed to appeal to the farmer, and he smiled and said, "Alright, go ahead, and we will see."

In the three issues and at a cost of \$5.00 and the Christmas turkey, the ad. sold 70 tons of hay at \$22.50 a ton, for rather skeptical myself, I looked into the matter later.

Coming home, I resolved that should I have any farm products to sell that I would advertise in our farm papers and country newspapers as well. We have inserted advertisements at different times, and they always produce results. I do not remember a single insertion which failed.

Only this spring we advertised pure-bred Duroc-Jersey spring pigs for sale, with the result that we had more orders than would be thought possible for this

particular year, and we ran the ad. but three times.

Another example: Mrs. Braden, of this district, had guineas to sell. She advertised in The Guide, and sold all she had at \$3.00 a pair. In fact, she could have sold twice as many as she had orders she could not fill.

Another lady, not so far away, also had guineas. She kept them until late

in the fall, but did not have a sale for them, so sold them all for \$1.00 per pair. Now, her guineas were every bit as good as Mrs. Braden's. The lady in question simply did not see the value of advertising.

Have you got something that you can't sell in the regular way at a profit? Why not let an ad. do it for you?

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

A Correction

The Editor.—I was astounded to read in your editorial, Confusing the Issue, the statement that Premier King had declared in Vancouver "that parliament must abandon the right to lay down general principles," in discussing the railway commission and the freight rates, and again farther on, "that fact is some evidence of where the administration really stands in the whole matter even if Mr. King had not betrayed it by talking about parliament abandoning its right to lay down general principles and leaving the whole matter of freight rates to the railway commission."

Now, Mr. Editor, I sat about 60 feet in front of Mr. King, when he delivered that speech in Vancouver, my hearing is perfectly normal, and I can testify that the statement that you attribute to the premier is directly contrary to that which he actually made, and I enclose newspaper clippings of the following day to corroborate my contention.

The rights and wrongs connected with the Crow's Nest Pass agreement and the inequalities contained therein, even as affecting prairie points only, is, as you are well enough aware, a much involved and highly controversial matter, and not the simple one that you apparently would have your readers believe, and for you to base your leading editorial on the subject on a misstatement is not only to confuse the issue but to make confusion worse confounded.—E. J. Boughen, Vancouver, B.C.

[Note: This letter is referred to in our editorial columns.—Editor.]

The Guernsey Market House

The Editor.—Your issue of October 29, 1924, contains an editorial on Juggling. It speaks of the Hindu, who throws a rope into the air, a boy climbs the rope and disappears. Then his head, limbs, etc., fall to the ground. The Hindu juggler collects these into a basket and out steps the boy.

It then proceeds to put the people who believe in the Hindu juggler, and those who believe that the government could build public institutions, without borrowing the money and paying interest thereon, in the same class—viz., fools. Now, personally, I never heard of the Indian juggler trick, but I have heard of how that Guernsey market house was built by the government, and till now I have believed it. In your estimation therefore I am a fool. But are you sure that that story of the Guernsey market house is a lie, Mr. Editor? Would you take your oath that it never happened or never could happen? Let us examine this thing a little.

We in the Peace River country need a coast outlet. Let us say that the government will build it at a cost of \$30,000,000. Let us say that they go to the U.S.A. and borrow the amount and agree to pay 5 per cent. of the principal in interest each year for 20 years, and then pay the whole \$30,000,000 at the end of 20 years. In this way they will pay \$60,000,000 for the railroad. Suppose that instead of issuing the bonds bearing interest to the U.S.A. they were to issue the cash bearing no interest to their own people. Suppose that they build the road, and that after the road begins to pay, they use the dividends to cancel 5 per cent. of this cash issue per year. At the end of 20 years we would have this issue of cash all cancelled and the railroad all paid for.

Now, who is to stop the government of the Dominion of Canada from building us a coast outlet in that way? In answer I will say that the invisible government (what Lord Bryce calls the money power) will stop the visible government from doing such a thing. The invisible government is the wad of interest-bearing bonds in possession of the cabinet ministers, and the big interests who control them. According to the press a certain gentleman named Sir Samuel Hughes passed beyond some time ago, leaving \$800,000 worth of victory bonds which would yield a yearly income of \$44,000 (tax free). This man was a member of the cabinet, and if the majority of that body had incomes such as this, which were collected by the government from the earnings of the people, then I do not wonder that they would block any attempt at change until the people who are at present bled to death by such procedure force a change.

In the past the feudal lords holding the land, extracted from the worker all they could get without actually, "muzzling the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn." Today the money kings controlling a comparative thimbleful of gold and the printing press for printing cash, extract so

much from the worker of the land that he frequently leaves the land like Abraham of old, "not knowing whither he went."

I presume that Columbus was a fool in the eyes of all the common-sense people, but he swallowed their insinuations and sneers, persuaded an easily gullible woman to outfit him and discovered a new world, where all men could be "born free and equal." But verily, while not having a feudalistic ownership of land, we have built up a capitalistic ownership of land and everything else, until the paying of interest on the whole works keeps agriculture and industry between the devil and the deep sea, or else on the rocks all of the time, and will keep them there till the decay of the system is complete.

The government which owns and should control everything, should never pay anything (interest) for the use of what it already owns. If it has to have money for the creation of permanent assets or capital expenditure it should issue it.

* Now comparisons with the Hindu juggler don't prove or disprove anything. Tell us what is the matter with this position?—J. V. Macklin, Grande Prairie, Alta.

The Editor.—In the October 29 issue of The Guide, in an editorial under the heading of Juggling, you attempt to ridicule the present movement to nationalize money. Is this your answer to the criticism I offered when I sent in my renewal?

You say the Guernsey market house was built without costing anybody a cent. But you failed to state that it took labor and materials, and the people who supplied the labor and materials received a medium of exchange that was receivable at par with the legal tender money for rent of stalls in the market house. This market house was not built without cost, but it was built without creating a public debt.

You also say: "there are people today who believe that the government could build railways, bridges, roads and public buildings in that way and lend money to farmers without charging interest into the bargain."

You will have a lot of explaining to do to show why it can't be done. If the government can issue bonds bearing interest and sell them to get the money to do these things, the government can also issue the money needed to pay for the work and materials and save the country the interest, which, at 5 per cent., would double the cost of the work done in 20 years. Why should the government exchange bonds backed by the whole wealth of the country which makes these bonds a prime asset, for bank notes or bank credit which is an inferior asset, and pay very highly for the privilege of doing it?

As for the government loaning money to the farmers, if there was no interest the farmers would not need to borrow money. The farmer has to pay the interest on all the borrowed money or credits. The farmer pays the interest on government debts in taxes, interest on railway bonds in freight rates, interest on implement manufacturers' debts when he pays high prices for implements, interest on wholesale and retail merchants' debts when he buys his groceries, and so on, with the result that he can not pay his operating costs and all this interest, and he has to borrow money himself and pay interest on this also. At the present time the farmers of Western Canada are paying one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) in interest each year on their own debts, and it would be a hard job to figure what they are paying on other peoples' debts.

You also say, "The short cut to prosperity by the simple expedient of basing the volume of money on the capacity of the printing presses is as great an illusion as the Indian juggler's trick and infinitely more disastrous when tried."

How do you get this way? All that is needed is sufficient money in circulation to effect exchange of commodities, no more and no less, and every dollar backed by the wealth of the whole country the same as our bonds are.—H. S. Hill, Milk River, Alta.

[Note—These letters are referred to in our editorial columns.]

U.F.M. Annual Convention
AT BRANDON
JANUARY 6, 7, 8, 9, 1925

The Countrywoman

Women in the British Elections

PUBLIC events have been moving quickly these days. General elections have been held both in Great Britain and the United States. Trying to watch both of these has been not unlike an experience in childhood days when we attended a circus, where a two-ring performance was in progress. Something important and interesting was happening every minute in both rings, and the moment we took our eyes off one to look at the other we were made aware of the fact, by our companions, that we were missing something exceptionally good in the one at which we happened not to be looking.

While we were interested in all features of the elections, naturally, some demanded a greater share of our interest than the others. The results of both elections are now common knowledge, and have been commented on widely. We were anxious to learn how the women candidates fared.

There were 41 women in the running in the British elections, 22 Labor, 12 Conservatives, 6 Liberal and 1 Independent. There were eight women members in the last House of Parliament. The results, as far as the women are concerned, are somewhat surprising, and certainly disappointing. Only four women were returned: Lady Astor, Mrs. Phillipson and the Duchess of Athol, as Conservatives, and Miss Ellen C. Wilkinson, a Laborite.

Canadian women will be sorry to hear that Miss Margaret Bondfield, who so recently visited Canada, was defeated. There is not much doubt but that Miss Bondfield's absence on government business, during a very large part of the campaign, had much to do with her losing her seat in parliament. She was only home about two days before the election took place. She got a larger vote than she did the last time, and the winning candidate in her constituency won by a very small margin. Women of the British Isles have lost a staunch worker for women and children's cause in parliament with the defeat of Mrs. Wintringham.

It is rumored that the Duchess of Athol is to be included in the ministry. In including a woman member the Conservatives will be following a lead established by the former Labor government. The Duchess of Athol appears to be a Conservative of the Conservatives, while Lady Astor, of the same party, is an independent thinker, and most progressive in her views. She has had longer experience in the House, but evidently her party do not look so favorably upon her outspoken frankness and her political views.

One explanation of the small number of women returned was that they stood as candidates in constituencies that were very uncertain for the party they represented. Another is that a large number of them had not sufficient financial backing.

New Arts and Crafts Society

The newly-formed Arts and Crafts Society of Saskatoon is an outgrowth of a committee elected in 1922, by the Local Council of Women, for the purpose of encouraging home industries among people in Saskatchewan. In co-operation with the Homemakers' clubs this committee has done valuable work in marketing home-crafts and in familiarizing the public with the beautiful work done by women of various nationalities. Through their efforts many sources of handiwork have been brought to light.

The activities of both of the committees have increased to such an extent that a separate organization has been formed. The members wish to encourage, retain, revive and develop arts and crafts; to prevent the loss, extinction and deterioration of home industries; to aid people skilled in handwork by providing a market for their products; and to educate the public in the value of Saskatchewan's arts, industries and crafts.

Now that Saskatchewan has taken the lead we hope other provinces will

follow suit. For years people from other lands have been flocking to our country, bringing with them the skill to spin and weave, and do wonderful embroideries. In many cases women would be glad of a market for this handwork, but have had no central agency through which it could be sold. The Arts and Crafts Society will not only render valuable service to these expert workers, but will help to build up an important phase of national life.

Ideas for Making Money

Sometimes the woman who stays at home wishes she could find some way in which she could turn part of her time to good account in earning some cash, which would come in most conveniently in her housekeeping arrangements. This is more particularly true of the young unmarried woman who stays at home with her parents, and whose time is not fully occupied, and of the older woman who may not have a home of her own, but lives with relatives or friends. It is not so true of the woman with a small, growing family that makes heavy demands upon her time and thought.

There are various ways in which money can be earned at home. There is a strong revival of interest at the present time in old-fashioned and home-made articles, such as braided or hooked rag rugs. These shown at fairs often bring orders for others. Some women who are good knitters, knit socks, mitts and sweaters for others. Others find they can get a steady demand for fancy bags, knitted or made of woolen materials and ornamented with wool flowers or embroidery. Some women take special orders for the making of crochet or embroidered bedspreads and couch covers. Those who can do good eyelet embroidery are frequently able to dispose of work at a good price to women who have not the time for doing it themselves.

One woman makes a specialty of making babies' clothing and offers it for sale. Another specializes in canning vegetables and fruit, and as there are quite a large number of bachelors in her neighborhood, she is able to find a good market. A farm woman who lives near a main road, used by motorists, has a sign over her gate that fresh butter-milk is for sale at her house. She has many dozens of people from nearby towns and the closest city stop for a drink of butter-milk. She has extended her business now and sells eggs, vegetables, home-made pies and canned fruit or fresh fruit, depending on the season.

Another, who lived at a convenient distance from the city, and near a main road, opened her house on Saturday evenings and afternoons as a tea-room. Many city people made advance engagements for tea at her house, as they enjoyed the motor trip to it, and liked to have lunch all prepared for them when they arrived.

Two Women

I know a woman who demands
Full sympathy from those she meets,
Who sheds her daily burdens
Her woes on every one she greets.
Her lips in fond self-pity droop,
Both in the same dejected line;
And through her voice there runs a whine:
"Oh! Life is hard. I'm all alone."

I know a woman, too, who walks
Serene along an unlit way,
And who, though even in a crowd,
Is yet alone in soul all day.
So sweet—it's strange that she should have
missed—

The joy of love, and lips that kissed.
I watched her for a long, long while
Before I found beneath her smile
The shadow of desire denied—
A dream that once had lived—and died.

The first in pouring out always
The treasures of her selfish grief
On lighter hearts, has sorrowed them,
And in return has found relief.
And while she who silent, never shares
With any one her secret cares,
Will suffer, but will never add
One tear to make another sad.
Somewhere there's something, I am sure,
For those who smile when they endure.

—Nan Terrell Reed
In New York Times

Some women who have made money by taking orders for making of Christmas gifts, others have sold candy or lunches on busy market days in their local village or town.

Those who are fortunate enough to be good musicians can often find it easy to work up a class of pupils. Those who can write fairly well, and know how to recognize good ideas in their own work, and in that of their neighbors, make money by writing for farm papers and other magazines. A camera is a great help with work of this type. Often a photograph alone makes a good story for a paper.

Ar'n't Boys Funny?

So much has been written and lectured upon during the past few years on being a pal to your boy, or being the boy's chum, that it seems that there must be something to it.

But there are times when it is hard to remember that you are the boy's pal, and you feel like being just mother, and using a shingle instead of all that moral suasion stuff so much spoken about.

I sometimes think that perhaps the authors of all those stories about being the boy's pals have never lived in the house with a pack of boys ranging anywhere from half-past four to twelve years of age. The writers often speak about the twilight hour as being one of peace when the little lambs are being put to bed, sleepy and cuddly—well, anyone who has several honest-to-goodness boys in the house knows how peaceful the bed-time really is in real life.

By the time the last light is out "Pal" is just about ready to be sent away to a nerve cure somewhere, where boys are unheard-of creatures, for there has to be just so many punches and pokes given, and so many last whacks with the pillows before they settle down at all, then it is, "Mother, I want a drink of water." "Mother, Johnnie is lying on my side of the bed." "Mother, Willie's a-pinching me." Mother this, and mother that, until the head of the house takes a hand and says sternly, "That will be about enough, boys," then, and only then, does the flock subside after a giggle or two.

The other morning I heard suspicious sounds from the bathroom and hastened to see what the trouble might be. Master four-year-old had locked himself in, and all the coaxing, and all the bribing, and all the threatening could not persuade him to open the door. I could hear the water running away, and all that water had to be pumped into a pressure tank by hand, and was regular hard work, but still the door would not open. So a screw-driver was called into use and softly the lock was removed, and Master four-year-old decided mothers were very hard on little boys. Besides all the water having been run off everything was painted with the contents of tubes. Everything from tooth-paste to shaving cream comes in tubes now, and the youngest in the family dearly loves to see the nice, sticky stuff run out of the tubes, so everything was plastered, tooth-paste on the door, shaving-cream on the mirrors, vaseline on the tub, even nice, sticky glue in the wash-bowl; while six-year-old brother's new flash-light was plastered with glue on the bulb, and the light left on to show the queer effect of the light through glue.

The matter of the flash-light had to be arbitrated later on, and peace made, but the bathroom had to be cleaned first. While going through the sitting-room downstairs, I discovered my oldest had turned it into a temporary garage, and felt quite offended when ordered to take his bicycle out and stop dropping oil on the new rug.

I went kitchen-ward only to find my nine-year-old son standing in front of the mirror, running his tongue in and out, as far as it would go, and looking so puzzled that I did not disturb him. However, just after his father had



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come in whatever he was studying about seemed to be cleared up, for he turned to me and said, "Oh, mother, my tongue works on a spring, see, when I let it loose it flies right in again. How does yours work?" Such a roar of laughter this called forth from the man of the house, well, I will admit, I could not help laughing myself.

Then there is the inventive age, which seems to be strongest between the ages of 10 and 12, when nothing seems to be in place from string to egg-beater. You are liable to step on and sit in any sort of contraption which he has invented at any time, or any place, and when you do so, or when you can't find your favorite kitchen utensil, only to find the wheels of it used in an invention which son says is to yank the bedclothes off him in the morning without any trouble on his part, then you wonder if it is any fun being a pal to your boys, or if you shall just stay mother all the time. I heard the same boy telling his father

later on that he was figuring out a way to harness his latest invention to the alarm clock, so when the bell rings it will pull the string, and he will not even have that heavy work to do.

But the dear boys, how they keep us worrying about them, and how they keep us livened up all the time with their playthings and their troubles.

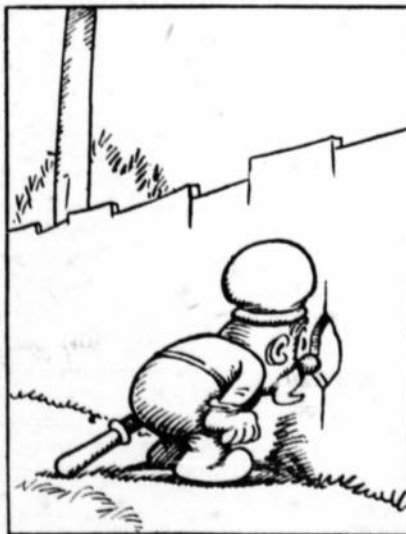
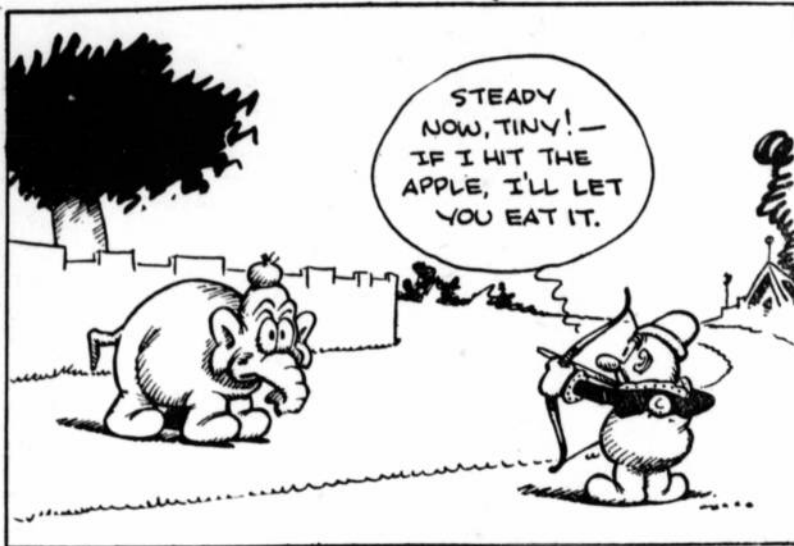
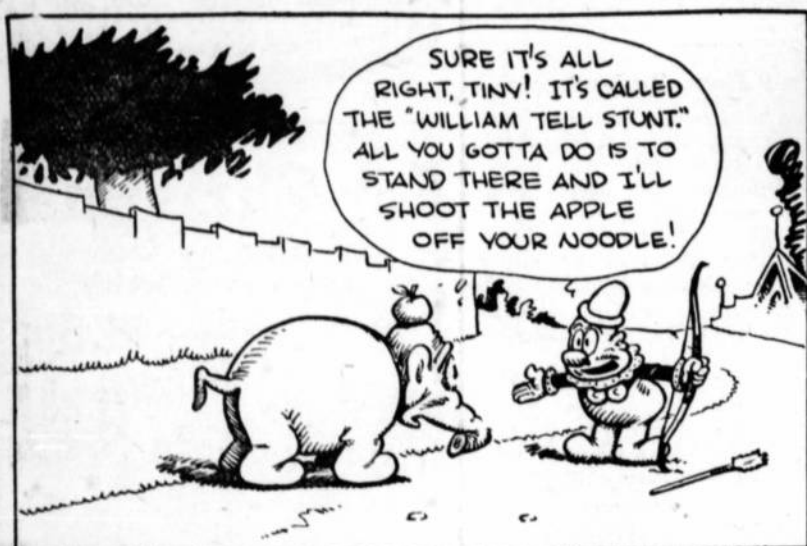
After all, it is a pretty fine thing to be "Mother," and let some one else be a pal to the boys, for being a mere mother is job enough in itself, and mother certainly gets a lot of thrills and narrow escapes in bringing up a houseful of boys.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—POSITIVE money makers. Chaplin's imported, over 300 eggs; also Bark's pedigree imported world record layers. \$2.00 and \$3.00. Thoroughbred Toulouse ganders, \$4.00; geese, \$3.00; prize winners. J. R. Sutherland, R.R. 314, Winnipeg. 47-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE PEKIN drakes, \$2.00; ducks, \$1.50; pure-bred Buff Orpington cockerels, May hatched, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Mrs. Maitland, White, Herschel, Sask. 47-3

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WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, individually pedigreed from 200 to 265-egg hens. Sire, Mediterranean champion, Lethbridge (dam 292 eggs), choice birds, government leg-banded, \$2.00 to \$10. Laywell Poultry Farm, Macleod, Alta. 47-2

CHOICE SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEG-horn cockerels, \$3.00 each. M. Graham, Govan, Sask. 46-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.00 each. Apply McLean, Clarksboro, Sask. 47-4

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, PULETS, \$1.00. Box 73, Fillmore, Sask. 47-4

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$1.50. R. Rollins, Luseland, Sask. 47-4

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PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.75 each. W. J. Pilkington, Clair, Sask. 47-4

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.50. JOHN R. Neill, Weyburn, Sask. 47-4

LARGE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 46-3

POULTRY

Minorcas

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA pullets and cockerels, large type. L. Parker, Tessier, Sask. 47-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB Black Minorca cockerels, \$1.50 each. F. Saunders, Bladworth, Sask. 46-4

Wyandottes

CLEARING SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTES, yearling hens, pullets, cockerels, \$1.00 each. Also Cowan's Mahogany Russian Orloff cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Fred Grunerud, Broderick, Sask. 47-4

CHOICE PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, April hatch, \$2.00 each. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 47-3

MAY HATCHED, PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, \$1.50 each. Thos. Munroe, sr., Mawer, Sask. 47-3

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SELLING—BIG, GROWTHY WHITE ROCK cockerels, from hens that won highest honors in the egg pool, \$2.50 each till December 1st, or four for \$9.00. D. S. Cram, Laurier, Man. 47-2

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, EARLY hatched, from Government approved flock, eggs, \$2.00 each. Pullets started laying in October. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 47-3

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SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, from bred-to-lay University stock, price \$1.50. Mrs. Alfred Lindgren, Biggar, Sask. 47-3

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, COCK-erels, bred-to-lay, from College stock, \$2.00; three, \$5.00 until December 20. William Chambers, Minto, Man. 47-5

EARLY HATCHED SINGLE COMB RHODE Island cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. E. M. Tysdal, Briarcrest, Sask. 47-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND cockerels, dark red birds, \$1.50 each. John Koenig, Englefeld, Sask. 47-3

ROSE COMB REDS, COCKERELS, \$3.00; PUL-lets, \$1.00. C. J. James, Rouleau, Sask. 47-3

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MAMMOTH BRONZE PURE-BRED Turkeys from my \$100 Bird Bros. 40-lb. Tom, 5th prize Madison Square, 1st prize Brandon, 1924. \$5.00 up (if ordered before December 1). Also 16-month Tom, 33 lbs., 1st prize Brandon. Price and guaranteed weights on application.—**JACK FITZPATRICK, FAIRFAX, MAN.**

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY HENS, \$3.50 each; toms, \$5.00. These are exceptionally large boned birds from 43-pound stock. Rose Comb Ancona cockerels, beauties, \$1.50 each; 120-egg Bluebird incubator, \$18. Mrs. Templeton, Balduf, Man. 46-3

FOR SALE—EXHIBITION BRONZE TURKEY hens, 19 pounds, \$6.00; young toms, \$3.50; pullets, \$2.50. All same stock; won Brandon last March; price November. Stock guaranteed or sent approval. Titus, Napinka, Man. 47-3

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MAMMOTH PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatched, toms, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00; large Toulouse ganders, \$4.00; geese, \$3.50. H. Taylor, Bethune, Sask. 47-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, from large, healthy, 40-pound stock, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; May hatched. S. Skogstad, Benrath, Sask. 44-4

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The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuftt



Permanence Pays

The shacks I built in early days had many weak and weary ways, they were not built for keeps! The roof of my first barn, I know, let in a scud of drifting snow that loafed around in heaps. The rafters were too far apart, the siding was a grim disgrace, with studdings just as bad. The house in which we lived for years was wobbly in its running-gears, its doors were sick and sad. The fences, gates and chimney flues were scarcely built to last or use, they were not made for time, but reared with undue speed, of course, they never had good health or force, they had no pep, nor rhyme. I've grown beyond that ancient day; now each foundation that I lay is meant to stay in place; I build for keeps and sort of plan that neither wind, nor wave, nor man can move it or as time goes by; repair bills have been cut in twain, while I've no fear of jing, more like a man, more like a king, to know my works are strong, to know that these old buildings here will weather time without a fear, though winds and years are long!

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., November 14, 1924.

WHEAT—Market has been very firm, with good buying during the early part of the week and general bullish sentiment forcing market higher during the latter half. There was a sharp reaction today when market broke four cents from the previous closing figure. Liquidation of speculative wheat here and in Chicago was responsible for the decline. This reaction was looked on as only natural in view of the swift advance, and no doubt places the market in a more healthy position. Wheat becomes easily over-bought at these levels, and general liquidation finds few buyers until quite a decline has taken place. The market is extremely nervous with conditions practically unchanged from a week ago. The price no doubt discounts the apparent shortage of wheat grains to a large extent, but exporters are taking fair quantities from day to day at existing prices, and the crop is being marketed. Argentina conditions are unfavorable for a big crop thus far, but there is, of course, a possibility of some improvement there before harvest, which might have some small effect on wheat values. Marketings here have been fairly large recently, the market advancing under the load it has been called on to take. Cash wheat has lost ground a little on a One Northern spot basis, but lower grades have improved. These low grades are quite plentiful and buyers have no difficulty getting their requirements. Coarse grains were strong until today, when they broke badly under selling pressure. The break in wheat found a weak condition in the other grains with the market apparently over-bought. There was little support on the decline today, the market closing at the low point. Flax acts healthy with a fair class of buying throughout. The advance in this has been steady and in sympathy with markets in the U.S.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.52½ to \$1.74½; No. 1 northern, \$1.50½ to \$1.53½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.49½ to \$1.71½; No. 2 northern, \$1.47½ to \$1.50½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.46½ to \$1.68½; No. 3 northern, \$1.45½ to \$1.49½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.49½ to \$1.67½; No. 1 hard, \$1.48½ to \$1.59½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.47½ to \$1.52½; No. 1 hard, \$1.46½ to \$1.51½; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.49 to \$1.61; No. 1 durum, \$1.47 to \$1.56; No. 2 amber, \$1.48 to \$1.59; No. 2 durum, \$1.46 to \$1.54; No. 3 durum, \$1.43 to \$1.52; No. 3 amber, \$1.46 to \$1.57. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.13½ to \$1.14½; No. 3 yellow, \$1.08½ to \$1.12½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.09½ to \$1.11½; No. 3 mixed, \$1.04½ to \$1.08½. Oats—No. 2 white, 49½c to 49½c; No. 3 white, 48½c to 48½c.

LIVE AND DRESSED Poultry Prices

Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs.	18c
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	15c
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs.	12c
Hens, over 5 lbs.	15c
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	12c
Hens, under 4 lbs.	8c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs.	18c
Turkeys, 8 lbs. to 10 lbs.	16c
Ducks, 11c	11c
Old Roosters	7c

DRESSED POULTRY
3c to 5c above Live Weight Prices. Ship "Dressed."
Save on express charges and shrinkage losses.

Crates sent on request. Cash payments mailed every day. We invite you to join our big list of satisfied shippers.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.
43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1	17-18c
Chickens, 4 lbs. to 5 lbs.	16-17c
Chickens, under 4 lbs.	16-17c
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat	17c
Hens, 5 lbs. to 6 lbs.	14c
Hens, 4 lbs. to 5 lbs.	12-13c
Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over, No. 1	18c
Turkeys, underweight	15-17c
Ducks and Geese, fat	12c
Ducks and Geese, medium	10c

DRESSED POULTRY
4c lb. above live weight excepting for Ducks and Geese.

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed until Nov. 26. Write for crates if required. Ship now while prices are good.

ROYAL PRODUCE COMPANY
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

Live and Dressed Poultry Prices

We guarantee for shipments up to date of next issue of The Guide, the following prices for No. 1 stock, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg:	
Hens, over 5 lbs.	15c
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	12c
Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs.	18c
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	15c
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs.	12c
Old Roosters	7c
Ducks, any age or size	11c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs.	18c
Turkeys, 8 to 10 lbs.	16c

Crates on request. Track accommodation.

DRESSED POULTRY
We pay 4c per lb. above live weight prices for No. 1 stock; No. 2 stock, 3c per lb. below No. 1.

Reference. Any Winnipeg Broker or Wholesale House.

The Consolidated Packers
POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

We are paying the following prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg, for No. 1 stock, guaranteed till next issue.	
Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over	18c
Turkeys, 8-10 lbs.	16c
Spring Chickens, 5 lbs. and up	19c
Spring Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	18c
Spring Chickens, 3-4 lbs.	16c
Spring Chickens, under 3 lbs.	14c
Hens, 6 lbs. and over	15c
Hens, 5-6 lbs.	13c
Hens, 4-5 lbs.	12c
Hens, under 4 lbs.	11-12c
Ducks, 12 lbs. and over	12c
Geese, 10-12 lbs.	10c
Old Roosters	8c

4c above these price for dressed poultry. Prompt returns by Bank Money Order. Crates forwarded on request.

CAPITOL PRODUCE CO.
398 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Barley—Choice to fancy, 83c to 85c; medium to good 79c to 81c; lower grades, 69c to 78c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.29½ to \$1.29½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.68½ to \$2.72½.

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed November 14 as follows: December, 1d higher, at 13s; March, unchanged, at 13s 2d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 1½c higher, at \$4.61½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: December, \$1.80½; March, \$1.82½.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Nov. 10 to Nov. 15, inclusive.	10	11	12	13	14	15	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Nov.	162½	163½	167½	164	166½	163½	97½	
Dec.	158½	159½	163½	159½	161½	157½	92½	
May	161½	163½	166½	162½	165½	161½	97½	
Oats—								
Nov.	59½	59½	60½	58½	59½	60	38	
Dec.	59½	59½	60½	58½	59½	60	36½	
May	63½	63½	64½	63½	64½	63½	40½	
Barley—								
Nov.	88	87½	89½	87½	87½	89	53½	
Dec.	86	85½	87½	85½	85½	86½	51½	
May	89	88½	90½	88½	89½	89½	54½	
Flax—								
Nov.	235½	236½	243½	242½	240½	232½	205½	
Dec.	231½	234½	238½	239½	238½	229½	195½	
May	239½	242½	246½	246½	247½	238½	202½	
Rye—								
Nov.	129½	129½	131½	126	127½	129½	64½	
Dec.	131½	130½	131½	127½	128½	131½	62½	
May	135½	136½	137½	134½	135½	135½	67½	

CASH WHEAT

Nov. 10 to Nov. 15, inclusive.

Nov.	10	11	12	13	14	15	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	166½	167½	170½	167½	170½	169½	97½	
2 N	160½	161½	165½	161½	163½	162½	94½	
3 N	154½	155½	159½	156½	158½	155½	89½	
4	144½	145½	149½	145½	147½	143½	83½	
5	131½	131½	137½	132½	135½	127½	76½	
6	118½	117½	123½	118½	121½	114½	73½	
Feed	104	103½	107½	102½	104½	103½	71½	

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle: 1,600. Market generally steady, largely clean up of earlier week's supplies. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$4.50 to \$6.00; cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$2.00 to \$2.75; bologna bulls, \$3.00 to \$3.50; feeder and stocker steers, \$3.75 to \$5.50. Calves: 1,400. Market steady to 25c higher. Bulk of sales, \$3.75 to \$7.35. Hogs: 12,500. Market 15c to 25c lower. Top price \$8.75. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$8.25 to \$8.50; packing sows, \$8.25; pigs, \$5.00 to \$6.50. Sheep: 1,000. Market steady, run largely natives. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, \$12.50 to \$13.50; fat ewes, \$6.00 to \$6.50.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending November 14, 1924: Receipts this week: Cattle, 17,412; hogs, 9,156; sheep, 1,791. Last week: Cattle, 17,128; hogs, 8,215; sheep, 1,064. Cattle shipments continue to come on this market in increasingly large numbers, the run this week being the heaviest on record for a very considerable time. Fully 75 per cent. of the receipts represent plain and very common unfinished cattle, and with the outlet for this class so extremely limited, prices on this class of stock are right at the bottom. Well finished butcher cattle are finding a steady trade as also are good breedy dehorned stocker and feeder steers. We are satisfied that once the market is cleared of the present heavy run of mean quality cattle, prices will rapidly work back to higher levels.

About the same condition exists in the hog section, fully 50 per cent. of the hog receipts being light-weight hogs, many of them weighing from 35 to 70 pounds, and this class is almost unsalable. If the present liquidation of sows and light hogs does not spell a serious shortage later on we shall miss our guess, and we hope our customers will not let the high price of feed grain stampede them into liquidating their livestock, as history will surely repeat itself and the basic industry of agriculture will eventually come into its own. There is a good steady outlet for prime butcher steers at prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$4.75 with a few odd ones up to \$5.00. Choice dehorned feeder steers from \$3.50 to \$4.25. Prime butcher cows \$2.50 to \$2.75 with an odd one at \$3.00. Choice butcher heifers \$3.50 to \$3.75 with an odd one at \$4.00. Choice light calves have a top of \$5.00, heavy calves \$3.00 to \$3.50,

with plain calves and bull calves at from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

Hog receipts continue exceedingly heavy and partly owing to the quality of hogs and the excessive run of shop hogs on the market, prices have worked down to a \$7.75 to \$8.00 thick-smooth basis, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select bacons.

Sheep and lamb receipts continue fairly heavy and prices in this section have been working to lower levels. Best lambs have a top of about \$12, with the majority selling around \$11.50, medium qualities \$8.00 to \$9.00, light-weight butcher sheep \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$4.50 to \$5.00
Prime butcher steers	4.25 to 4.50
Good to choice steers	4.00 to 4.25
Medium to good steers	3.25 to 3.50
Common steers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice feeder steers	3.75 to 4.25
Medium feeders	2.50 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50
Good stocker steers	3.25 to 3.50
Medium stockers	2.75 to 3.00
Common stockers	1.75 to 2.25
Choice butcher heifers	3.50 to 3.75
Fair to good heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Medium heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Stock heifers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher cows	2.50 to 2.75
Fair to good cows	2.00 to 2.50
Cutter cows	1.50 to 1.75
Breedy stock cows	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	4.75 to 5.00
Choice heavy calves	3.00 to 3.50
Common calves	1.50 to 2.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Butcher steers, medium to good, \$3.50 to \$4.00; good heifers, \$3.00 to \$3.50; good cows, \$2.35 to \$2.60; bulls, \$1.50 to \$1.75; stocker steers, \$2.75 to \$3.25; feeder steers, \$3.25 to \$3.50. Thick smooth hogs, \$7.75; select bacon, \$8.52; good lambs, \$11.40.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Market firm. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 40c to 45c, firsts 35c to 38c, seconds 25c to 29c. Jobbing extras 48c to 50c, firsts 43c to 45c, seconds 33c. Retailing extras 55c to 60c, firsts 50c to 55c, seconds 40c. Poultry: Live chickens 15c to 19c, fowl 8c to 16c, cocks 6c, ducks 10c, geese 10c, turkeys 16c to 18c. Dressed chickens 30c, fowl 18c to 25c, ducks 15c to 18c, geese 15c to 20c, turkeys 30c to 35c.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur November 10 to 15, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	Ex	Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	RYE
Nov. 10															
11	59½	56½	56½	54½	49	88	83	79½	75½	236½	231½	201½	129½		
12	59½	56½	56½	54½	48½	87½	82½	78½	74½	237½	232½	207½	129½		
13	60½	57½	57½	55½	49½	89½	84½	80½	79½	244	239	211½	131½		
14	58½	55½	55½	53½	47½	87½	82½	78½	74½	243½	238½	212½	126		
15	59½	56½	56½	54½	49	87½	82½	79½	75½	240	236	211	127½		
Week Ago	60	57	57	55	48	89	84	79½	75½	233½	228½	199½	129½		
Year Ago	38	35	35	33½	31½	54	50½	46½	45½	205½	201½	177½	64		

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